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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

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FEB 10 1969

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

FC 1-69
COTTON
January 1969

STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS PURCHASE
AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, TITLE I, SALES
FOR FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND SALES FOR DOLLAR CREDIT

Since the beginning of Public Law 480, Title I, sales for foreign currencies, agreements totaling about \$1,723 million have been signed for raw cotton. Over 11.2 million bales have been exported or booked for export up through December 31, 1968.

Under Title I sales for dollars on credit terms, agreements were signed for over \$171 million of raw cotton. Almost 1.2 million bales have been exported or booked for export. Under the Title I cotton products export program for foreign currencies an agreement for over \$11,600,000 worth of grey cloth was signed with Ghana in 1968 and another \$17,000,000 worth of yarn with Indonesia in August 1968.

From fiscal year 1954-55 to 1968-69, 11,809,000 bales were actually exported.

The following table gives details regarding unexpired purchase authorizations for fiscal years 1967-68 and 1968-69, and quantities remaining in agreements for which purchase authorizations have not yet been issued.

COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER PL 480 PROGRAMS STATUS THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1968

Completed fiscal years	:	Number of running bales exported 1/
1954-55	:	58,000
1955-56	:	465,000
1956-57	:	1,376,000
1957-58	:	826,000
1958-59	:	634,000
1959-60	:	699,000
1960-61	:	1,273,000
1961-62	:	1,069,000
1962-63	:	1,189,000
1963-64	:	918,000
1964-65	:	824,000
1965-66	:	552,000
1966-67	:	1,065,000
1967-68	:	861,000
TOTAL	:	11,809,000

TITLE I - SALES FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1968

Fiscal year in which authorization issued and country of destination	Purchase authorizations 2/ Date : Issued	:	Number	:	Funds Authorized	:	Estimated quantity in purchase authorization	:	Sales Registered 3/	:	Exported or booked for export 3/	:	Final Date Contracting : Delivery
					Dollars		Bales		Bales		Bales		
<u>1967-68</u>													
Unexpired PAs													
Korea.....	10-31-68		24-316		12,183,000		110,000		39,668		28,246		1-31-69
Korea	10-31-68		24-317		12,650,000		114,000		40,606		32,453		2-28-69
Vietnam	10-24-68		45-127		3,715,000		30,000		24,805		22,121		1-31-69
Total Unexpired PAs					28,528,000				105,079		82,820		
Total PAs issued Fiscal Year 1967-68					186,647,935				1,189,418		1,046,186		
Total PAs issued FY 1954-55 through FY 1967-68 as of Dec. 31, 1968					1,696,269,061				11,312,039		11,115,289		
<u>1968-69</u>													
Expired PAs :													
Unexpired PAs:									47,895		47,773		
China	7-15-68		37-305		11,500,000		97,000		83,848		37,259		4-30-69
Ghana.....	7-5-68		72-316		1,106,000		8,500		8,235		1,500		11-30-68
Total expired and unexpired PAs.....					19,356,000				139,978		86,532		
Total PAs issued FY 1954-55 through FY 68-69 as of Dec. 31, 1968.....					1,715,625,061				11,454,017		11,201,821		
Agreements signed but no PAs issued 4/:													
Ghana.....	12-10-68				557,000		5,000						
Indonesia.....	8-5-68				6,750,000		55,000						
Tunisia.....	12-24-68				560,000		4,600						
Grand Total agreements from FY 1954-55 under Title I local currency through 1968-69.....					1,723,492,061								

TITLE I - SALES FOR DOLLARS ON CREDIT TERMS THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1968

<u>1968-69</u>													
Total PAs issued FY 1961-62 through FY 1967-68 as of Dec. 31, 1968.....					156,953,670				1,232,809		1,168,326		
Agreements signed but no PAs issued:													
Chile PTE 3 years.....	10-25-67				13,600,000 5/		90,000						
Tunisia.....	12-24-68				840,000		6,900						
Grand total agreements under Title I long-term dollar credit 1961-62 through 1968-69					171,393,670								

TITLE I - COTTON PRODUCTS SALES FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1968

<u>1967-68</u>													
Ghana (grey cloth).....	3-29-68		72-314		4,800,000		18,400,000 linear yards				11-30-68		12-31-68
	11-27-68		72-317		417,300		1,600,000 " "				5-31-69		6-30-69
<u>1968-69</u>													
Indonesia (grey cotton yarn)	10-9-68		34-713		17,000,000		16,750,000 pounds				5-31-69		6-30-69
Agreements signed but no PAs issued:													
Ghana	12-10-68				6,400,000		24,400,000 linear yards						
Grand total agreements under Title I long-term dollar credit 1967-68 through 1968-69(Dollars)...					28,617,300								

1/ For foreign currency and dollar credit terms. 2/ For upland cotton unless otherwise noted. 3/ Through December 31, 1968, reported by ASCS; may or may not be exported during the fiscal year in which PA was issued. 4/ Ocean transportation not included. 5/ Freight included.

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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

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Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



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MAR 7 1969

COTTON
FC-2-69
FEBRUARY 1969

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION

HIGHER IN 1968-69

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

World cotton production in 1968-69 ^{1/} is currently placed at 51.8 million bales. ^{2/} This is a downward revision from 52.2 million bales estimated in October (FC 15-68). The U.S. crop estimate was reduced to 10.8 million bales, down nearly 250,000 bales from the October estimate. Output in India was also lowered to 5.0 million bales this season, a loss of 0.2 million bales. Other countries where production estimates were reduced were Nicaragua, Greece, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, United Arab Republic, and Thailand. Current estimates were raised for Mexico, Brazil, and Turkey.

The world cotton crop this season compares with 47.7 million bales harvested in 1967-68 and the alltime record of 54.0 million bales in 1965-66. More than four-fifths of the increase in production is in the United States, where the crop in 1967-68 was the smallest in nearly a century. Foreign Free World production is up sharply, while total Communist output is down.

Area devoted to cotton in 1968-69 is placed at 79.9 million acres, up from 76.6 million a year earlier but 10 percent below the record highs reached in the early 1950's. Acreage in the foreign Free World is estimated at 51.3 million, an increase of 1.5 million from 1967-68 and a record high for those countries. U.S. acreage is over 2.0 million acres higher than last season. Acreage and production estimates for the world give an average yield per acre of 311 pounds, up from 299 pounds in 1967-68 and near the 1965-66 record of 316 pounds.

^{1/} August-July crop year.

^{2/} Bales referred to in this circular are 480 lb., net weight.

COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1967 and 1968 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield			Production 2/		
	Average	1967	1968 3/	Average	1967	1968 3/	Average	1967	1968 3/
	1960-64			1960-64			1960-64		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	per acre	per acre	per acre	bales	bales	bales
NORTH AMERICA:									
United States.....	14,956	7,997	10,175	475	447	511	14,795	7,458	10,822
Costa Rica.....	6	21	21	640	457	457	8	20	20
El Salvador.....	221	100	130	647	763	702	298	159	190
Guatemala.....	157	218	230	673	771	762	220	350	365
Honduras.....	18	28	30	667	634	608	25	37	38
Mexico.....	2,043	1,702	1,780	518	564	620	2,206	2,000	2,300
Nicaragua.....	236	360	340	698	627	635	343	470	450
Total 4/.....	17,741	10,531	12,811	485	479	532	17,918	10,516	14,207
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina.....	1,249	720	900	212	223	---	552	335	---
Brazil.....	5,500	5,600	6,500	195	231	244	2,235	2,700	3,300
Colombia.....	398	431	575	404	518	501	335	465	600
Ecuador.....	48	50	---	160	192	---	16	20	25
Paraguay.....	184	100	---	138	192	---	53	40	---
Peru.....	648	500	500	468	442	408	632	460	425
Venezuela.....	86	120	---	218	280	---	39	70	70
Total 4/.....	8,123	7,539	8,764	229	261	270	3,867	4,103	4,924
EUROPE:									
Greece.....	469	340	350	386	623	521	377	441	380
Italy.....	49	25	20	225	211	240	23	11	10
Spain.....	680	356	300	301	400	416	427	297	260
Bulgaria.....	145	125	104	209	326	---	63	85	---
Yugoslavia.....	26	25	31	203	288	232	11	15	15
Total 4/.....	1,429	931	865	312	448	425	930	869	765
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,855	6,000	5,900	604	744	773	7,370	9,300	9,500
AFRICA:									
Angola.....	97	100	---	124	192	---	25	40	---
Cameroon.....	146	180	---	194	213	---	59	80	100
Central African Republic.....	312	270	---	72	133	---	47	75	80
Chad.....	695	750	750	100	112	128	145	175	200
Kenya.....	125	150	150	50	80	64	13	25	20
Malawi.....	55	75	---	192	96	---	22	15	---
Morocco.....	29	47	35	348	306	411	21	30	30
Mozambique.....	750	1,000	---	103	89	---	161	185	200
Nigeria.....	800	900	900	128	67	107	213	125	200
Rhodesia.....	12	110	---	360	349	---	9	80	80
South Africa, Republic of.....	59	80	---	391	420	---	48	70	---
Sudan.....	1,084	1,202	1,250	299	359	326	675	900	850
Tanzania.....	475	475	500	189	323	240	187	320	250
Uganda.....	1,916	2,100	2,100	72	67	57	288	295	250
United Arab Republic.....	1,817	1,688	1,515	538	570	611	2,037	2,005	1,930
Total 4/.....	8,974	9,943	9,986	220	227	224	4,119	4,698	4,668
ASIA AND OCEANIA:									
Afghanistan.....	253	300	---	222	160	---	117	100	---
Australia.....	35	73	85	233	986	932	17	150	165
Burma.....	484	500	---	85	86	---	86	90	90
China, Mainland.....	10,860	12,500	12,300	223	269	250	5,040	7,000	6,400
India.....	19,668	20,300	20,300	116	125	118	4,741	5,300	5,000
Iran.....	943	717	890	251	353	351	494	528	650
Iraq.....	86	75	---	201	288	---	36	45	---
Israel.....	33	73	75	945	855	960	65	130	150
Korea, Republic of.....	88	43	---	147	201	---	27	18	---
Pakistan.....	3,499	4,281	4,300	227	258	268	1,656	2,305	2,400
Southern Yemen 5/.....	49	40	---	245	120	---	25	10	---
Syria.....	663	590	600	475	472	520	656	580	650
Thailand.....	136	240	---	226	248	---	64	124	125
Turkey.....	1,600	1,773	1,750	327	487	507	1,091	1,800	1,850
Total 4/.....	38,535	41,616	41,596	176	210	204	14,169	18,221	17,696
World total 4/.....	80,657	76,560	79,922	288	299	311	48,373	47,707	51,760
Foreign Free World 4/.....	48,697	49,793	51,298	208	230	233	21,052	23,821	24,915
Communist countries 4/.....	17,004	18,770	18,449	354	420	417	12,526	16,428	16,023

1/ Harvest season beginning August 1. 2/ Bales of 480 pounds net. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not shown above and allowances for countries where data are not yet available. 5/ Formerly Aden.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Foreign Free World Production Above A Year Earlier

Aggregate foreign Free World cotton production in 1968-69 is estimated at 24.9 million bales. This is an alltime high and compares with the former record of 23.8 million bales in 1967-68 and the 1960-64 average of 21.1 million bales. Area devoted to cotton in 1968-69 is estimated at 51.3 million acres, substantially larger than 49.8 million acres a year earlier. Based on these acreage and production figures, yield increased to a record high of 233 pounds per acre, up from 230 pounds in 1967-68. Countries where larger crops are expected include Mexico, El Salvador, Brazil, Colombia, Argentina, Nigeria, Iran, Pakistan, Syria, and Turkey. Production is expected to be lower in Nicaragua, Peru, Greece, Spain, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and India.

Mexico's Crop Higher

The 1968-69 cotton crop in Mexico is placed at 2.3 million bales, up sharply from 2.0 million, the smallest crop in 6 years, in 1967-68. The overall increase stems from both increased area and yield. Area devoted to cotton totaled 1,780,000 acres, up from 1,702,000 the previous year.

Increased output in the Tampico-Altamira and Sonora areas is primarily responsible for the larger crop this season. In the Tampico-Altamira region there is a small change in area, but about-normal rainfall this season raised yield sharply over the previous year, when the crop suffered from drought conditions early in the season and hurricane damage later in the year. Planted acres increased in the Sonora area, which accounts for much of the greater output there. Plant growth in the Delicias region was hampered by low temperature, high humidity, and extensive damage by what is reported to be the cotton root rot. About one-third of the cotton in the Laguna area was damaged in September by hurricane Naomi.

Central American Output Up

Central America's 1968-69 cotton crop is marginally higher than in the previous season. Cotton production in El Salvador is estimated at 190,000 bales, an increase over the 159,000 bales a year earlier because of an increase in area. Guatemalan output this season is placed at 360,000 bales, up from 350,000 bales in 1967-68. This increased level is attributed to additional acreage. Production in Honduras is expected to be about equal to the 37,000-bale output in 1967-68. Nicaragua is expected to harvest a crop of about 450,000 bales, 20,000 bales less than the drought-reduced crop a season earlier. This season's crop is down primarily because of damage from the volcanic ash emitted by the Cerro Negro volcano.

South American Production Higher

The South American cotton crop in 1968-69 is expected to be around 4.9 million bales, compared with 4.1 million bales in 1967-68 and the 1960-64 average of 3.9 million bales. The largest increase is in Brazil but large increases are also expected in Colombia and Argentina. The Peruvian crop is smaller this

season. The 1968-69 Brazilian outturn is expected to be at least 3.3 million bales, a sharp gain from 2.7 million bales a year earlier. The larger crop stems essentially from increased output in the southern producing area. The northern crop, which has been fairly stagnant for the past few years, was not all ginned in mid-December but most deliveries were known. The southern crop was seeded during favorable weather with very little replanting necessary in the major producing areas. The record crop is due to a sharp increase in acreage. Cotton production in Colombia is estimated at 600,000 bales, up from 465,000 bales the previous year. In the current year larger acreage is reported in both the central and northern producing zones. Incentives offered by the Colombian Government account for a portion of the rapid expansion of cotton in this country. Argentina's cotton output is expected to return to more normal levels this season after reaching a post-World War II low of 335,000 bales in 1967-68. The downtrend stemmed from producers' dissatisfaction with the price of cotton in earlier years. Acreage is estimated around 900,000 acres this season, up sharply from 720,000 acres in 1967-68. Peru's 1968-69 crop is placed at 425,000 bales, compared with 460,000 bales a year earlier and the 1960-64 average of 632,000 bales. The decline is mostly in the Tanguis variety, a result of reduced acreage. Decreased demand for Tanguis by importing countries contributed to the reduction in acreage. This is the second consecutive year for a short Pima crop. Production of this extra-long staple variety this season is estimated at 130,000 bales, compared with 125,000 bales in 1967-68 and nearly 200,000 bales in 1966-67. Less than-normal supply of irrigation water, especially in the Piura Valley, is the reported cause of the lowered output. Production in Venezuela and Paraguay is expected to be about equal to the 70,000 and 40,000 bales, respectively, produced in 1967-68.

European Output Lower

Outturn in Greece is around 380,000 bales in 1968-69, down from 441,000 bales a year earlier. Average yield is down sharply as a result of bollworm damage and unfavorable weather. Land devoted to cotton is about 350,000 acres this season, up around 10,000 acres from the 1967-68 level. The cotton crop in Spain is placed at 260,000 bales in 1968-69, 37,000 bales lower than a year earlier and a drop of 167,000 bales from the 1960-64 average of 427,000. Cotton acreage in that country is down 56,000 acres because of unseasonably cold weather at planting time and some shifting to alternative crops. Cotton output in Italy and Yugoslavia in 1968-69 is expected to be about the same as a year earlier.

African Production Slips

Current cotton production in Africa is estimated at 4,668,000 bales, down 30,000 bales from 1967-68 but up from the 1960-64 average of 4,119,000 bales. Nearly two-thirds of this year's crop is accounted for by the United Arab Republic and Sudan. The Egyptian crop is estimated at 1,930,000 bales in 1968-69, compared with 2,005,000 bales a year earlier. The decline is attributed to reduced acreage, which has been the trend in recent years. In Sudan, the 1968-69 cotton crop is placed at 850,000 bales, down 50,000 from a year earlier. The smaller crop is attributed to a shortage of workers and diversion of some land in the Nuba Mountain area to alternative cash crops. Also, a

smaller area was planted to cotton in the high-yielding Private Estates this season. Total cotton area in Sudan is estimated at 1,250,000 acres, up slightly from 1967-68. Tanzanian cotton production is placed at 250,000 bales this season, down from 320,000 bales in 1967-68 but larger than the 1960-64 average of 187,000 bales. Yields have been cut sharply from flooding and increased insect damage. Area planted to cotton in 1968-69 was around 500,000 acres, compared with 475,000 acres the previous year. Output in Uganda is estimated at 250,000 bales, a drop of 45,000 from a year earlier. The decline is attributed to exceptionally dry weather. Cotton production in Kenya is placed at 20,000 bales, off 5,000 bales from 1967-68 mainly because of heavy rains in July 1968. Nigeria's crop is expected to reach 200,000 bales in 1968-69, a sharp gain from the drought-reduced crop of 125,000 bales the previous season. Increased production in Chad, Cameroon, and Mozambique is expected to offset some of the overall loss in Africa. The cotton crop in Morocco is placed at 30,000 bales in 1968-69, about unchanged from a year earlier. This season's crop, however, is expected to be harvested from fewer acres.

Production Up In The Middle East

Cotton production is larger in most countries of the Middle East in 1968-69 as growing conditions were generally favorable and farmers were pleased with prices received for the previous crop. Current output in Iran is estimated at 650,000 bales, up from 528,000 bales in 1967-68 and a gain of nearly one-third from the 1960-64 average of 494,000 bales. Area planted to cotton in 1968-69 is placed at 890,000 acres, compared with 717,000 acres a year earlier and the 1960-64 average of 943,000 acres. Syrian production is expected to be around 650,000 bales, an increase of 80,000 bales from the flood-damaged crop of 580,000 bales in 1967-68. Around 600,000 acres are devoted to cotton this season, compared with 590,000 acres in 1967-68. Turkey's 1968-69 cotton crop is placed at 1,850,000 bales, up slightly from 1,800,000 bales produced a year earlier, a result of higher yield. Area devoted to cotton in 1968-69 is estimated at 1,750,000 acres, down from 1,773,000 acres the previous year but up sharply from the 1960-64 average of 1,600,000 acres. Cotton production in Israel in 1968-69 reached a record high of 150,000 bales, up from the previous year's record of 130,000 bales. The 1967-68 cotton crop was damaged by the June 1967 conflict and unfavorable weather.

Production Down In India; Up In Pakistan

Cotton production in India is estimated at 5.0 million bales in 1968-69, compared with 5.3 million a year earlier. The monsoon rains, which are very important to the cotton crop, were late this season, with less than-normal rainfall in the southern region. Poor yields were reported from early cotton crops in the north, probably a result of the late monsoon rains. Pakistan's current cotton output is estimated at 2,400,000 bales, up from 2,305,000 in 1967-68. This season's crop compares with the 1960-64 average of 1,656,000 bales. Around 4,300,000 acres are devoted to cotton in 1968-69, compared with 4,281,000 in 1967-68 and the 1960-64 average of 3,499,000. Area and production have expanded for the past 4 years, reflecting government emphasis on increasing the export earnings of cotton and cotton products and higher prices for cotton.

The large crop expected in Thailand has been reduced by a severe drought to about the 124,000-bale level produced in 1967-68. The Thai Government has been conducting an extensive cotton promotion program in the past several years by introducing improved varieties and encouraging the use of pesticides and fertilizers.

Cotton production in Australia continues to expand and may reach a new record of 165,000 bales in 1968-69, up from 150,000 bales a year earlier. This is the first year that production has exceeded domestic consumption. In early December 1968, Australia reported 9,500 bales sold for export. This creates problems because the Australian Cotton Bounty Program and marketing systems have been oriented around domestic utilization of all cotton produced. The Cotton Bounty Program, recently extended to 1971, now pays producers on the basis of total cotton production instead of sales to spinners.

Communist Cotton Crop Lower

The Communist cotton crop is placed at 16.0 million bales, down 0.4 million from a year earlier. The Soviet Union's 1968-69 production, expected to be about 9.5 million bales, is slightly higher than last year's 9.3 million bales despite a decline in acreage. Mainland China's current crop is placed at 6.4 million bales, a drop of 0.6 million bales from 1967-68. Unfavorable weather is reported to be the principal cause of the reduction.

U.S. Cotton Crop

The 1968-69 U.S. cotton crop is estimated at 10,822,000 bales (December estimate), a gain of 3.5 million from the exceptionally low harvest of 7,458,000 bales in 1967-68. However, the current crop is about 25 percent below the 1960-64 average of 14,795,000 bales. The sharp increase in the current crop is a result of both increased area devoted to cotton and higher yield. The 1968-69 crop was harvested from 10,175,000 acres, compared with the 100-year low of 7,997,000 acres the previous year. The increase this season stems primarily from a lower acreage diversion this year than in 1967. Also, more favorable weather resulted in less abandonment in 1968-69. Average yield of 511 pounds of lint per acre is up from 447 pounds in 1967-68.

By mid-January 10,833,000 running bales of the 1968-69 crop had been ginned, compared to 7,265,000 running bales by the same date last season.

The 1969 Upland Cotton Program continues the price-support payments and loans to participating farmers, but unlike those in recent years it has no provisions for diversion payments and no requirements for diverted acreage. The price-support loan rate is 20.25 cents per pound, basis Middling 1-inch, the same as in the preceding 2 years. Price-support payments will be 14.73 cents per pound, up from 12.24 cents in 1968. The payment will be earned on the farm's domestic allotment, which is 65 percent of the effective allotment. The payment of 14.73 cents will be made on the farm's projected yield multiplied by the farm's domestic allotment, or the average planted if it is less than 90 percent of the domestic allotment.

Special provisions in effect in 1968 for small farmers will be continued in 1969. Skip-row rules applicable in 1968 are unchanged, and the export acreage provision is also continued in 1969.

Extra-Long Staple Crop Declines

Free World extra-long staple (ELS) cotton production in 1968-69 is estimated at around 1.7 million bales, compared with 1.8 million bales a year earlier and 2.1 million bales 5 years ago. Output is down from a year ago in Sudan and United Arab Republic, while increases are noted in the United States and Peru.

Production of ELS cotton in Sudan in the current season is expected to drop to around 685,000 bales, compared with 735,000 bales a year earlier and 590,000 bales in 1964-65. The decrease is a result of unfavorable weather and diversion of some land to alternate crops. In Egypt production of ELS continues to decline, with a crop of 748,000 bales in 1968-69. This is the smallest crop in a number of years and is continuing a steady decline from the 1,059,000 bales in 1964-65. Production has been cut in the past 2 years by bollworm damage.

The 1968-69 Peruvian crop is estimated at 145,000 bales, 5,000 bales above the previous year. Extreme shortage of water for irrigation and insect damage has cut output for two consecutive seasons. Morocco's crop is expected to about equal the 29,000 bales produced in 1967-68.

Production of American-Egyptian cotton in the United States is placed at 76,900 bales in 1968-69, up from 69,800 bales the previous season. Area harvested totaled 67,000 acres in 1968-69, compared with 66,400 acres a year earlier. Also, weather damage was lower in 1968-69.

COTTON: Production of extra-Long staple in specified
Free World countries, annual 1964-68 1/

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 <u>2/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bales</u> <u>3/</u>	<u>bales</u> <u>3/</u>	<u>bales</u> <u>3/</u>	<u>bales</u> <u>3/</u>	<u>bales</u> <u>3/</u>
Morocco.....	32	42	33	29	30
Peru.....	225	175	220	140	145
Sudan.....	590	665	755	735	685
UAR (Egypt).....	1,059	1,037	839	765	748
United States.....	120	88	73	70	77
Other.....	44	28	35	26	25
Total.....	2,070	2,035	1,955	1,765	1,710

1/ Crop years beginning August 1. These data included in table on page 2.

2/ Preliminary and partly estimated. 3/ Bales of 480 lb. net.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other FAS representatives abroad.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS PURCHASE
AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, TITLE I, SALES
FOR FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND SALES FOR DOLLAR CREDIT

Since the beginning of Public Law 480, Title I, sales for foreign currencies, agreements totaling about \$1,737 million have been signed for raw cotton. Over 11.2 million bales have been exported or booked for export up through January 31, 1969.

Under Title I sales for dollars on credit terms, agreements were signed for over \$171 million of raw cotton. Almost 1.2 million bales have been exported or booked for export. Under the Title I cotton products export program for foreign currencies an agreement for over \$11,600,000 worth of grey cloth was signed with Ghana in 1968 and another \$17,000,000 worth of yarn with Indonesia in August 1968.

From fiscal year 1954-55 to 1968-69, 11,809,000 bales were actually exported.

The following table gives details regarding unexpired purchase authorizations for fiscal years 1967-68 and 1968-69, and quantities remaining in agreements for which purchase authorizations have not yet been issued.

COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER PL 480 PROGRAMS STATUS THROUGH JANUARY 31, 1969

Completed fiscal years	:	Number of running bales exported 1/
1954-55		58,000
1955-56		465,000
1956-57		1,376,000
1957-58		826,000
1958-59		634,000
1959-60		699,000
1960-61		1,273,000
1961-62		1,069,000
1962-63		1,189,000
1963-64		918,000
1964-65		824,000
1965-66		552,000
1966-67		1,065,000
1967-68		861,000
TOTAL		11,809,000

TITLE I - SALES FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY THROUGH JANUARY 31, 1969

Fiscal year in which authorization issued and country of destination	Purchase authorizations 2/ Date : Issued	:	Funds Authorized	:	Estimated quantity in purchase authorization	:	Sales Registered 3/	:	Exported or booked for export 3/	:	Final Date Contracting : Delivery
			Dollars		Bales		Bales		Bales		
1968-69											
Expired PAs.....							47,895		47,773		
Unexpired PAs:											
China.....	7-15-68	37-305	11,500,000		97,000		102,726		43,479		4-30-69 5-31-69
Ghana.....	7-5-68	72-316	1,106,000		8,500		8,235		1,500		11-30-68 12-31-68
Indonesia.....	1-17-69	34-724	6,750,000		53,000		-		-		5-31-69 6-30-69
Korea.....	10-31-68	24-316	12,183,000		110,000		69,958		39,577		1-31-69 2-28-69
Korea.....	10-31-68	24-317	12,650,000		114,000		65,516		37,109		1-31-69 2-28-69
Vietnam.....	10-24-68	45-127	3,715,000		30,000		27,245		24,957		12-31-68 1-31-69
Total PAs issued FY 1954-55 through FY 1968-69 as of January 31, 1969.....			1,734,975,061				11,472,895		11,207,041		
Agreements signed but no PAs issued 4/:											
Ghana.....	12-10-68		557,000		5,000						
Guinea.....	2-3-69		1,100,000		10,000						
Tunisia.....	12-24-68		560,000		4,600						
Grand total agreements from FY 1954-55 under Title I local currency through 1968-69.....			1,737,192,061								

TITLE I - SALES FOR DOLLARS ON CREDIT TERMS THROUGH JANUARY 31, 1969

1968-69											
Total PAs issued FY 1961-62 through FY 1968-69 as of January 31, 1969.....			156,953,670				1,232,809		1,168,326		
Agreements signed but no PAs issued:											
Chile PTE 3 years.....	10-25-67		13,600,000 5/		90,000						
Tunisia.....	12-24-68		840,000		6,900						
Grand total agreements under Title I long-term dollar credit 1961-62 through 1968-69			171,393,670								

TITLE I- COTTON PRODUCTS SALES FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY THROUGH JANUARY 31, 1969

1967-68											
Ghana(grey cloth).....	3-29-68	72-314	4,800,000		18,400,000 linear yards					11-30-68 12-31-68	
1968-69											
Ghana(grey cloth).....	11-27-68	72-317	417,300		1,600,000 linear yards					5-31-69 6-30-69	
Indonesia (grey cotton yarn)	10-9-68	34-713	17,000,000		16,750,000 pounds					5-31-69 6-30-69	
Agreements signed but no PAs issued:											
Ghana.....	12-10-68		6,400,000		24,400,000 linear yards						
Grand total agreements under Title I long-term dollar credit 1967-68 through 1968-69 (Dollars)...			28,617,300								

1/ For foreign currency and dollar credit terms. 2/ For upland cotton unless otherwise noted. 3/ Through January 31, 1969, reported by ASCS; may or may not be exported during the fiscal year in which PA was issued. 4/ Ocean transportation not included. 5/ Freight included.

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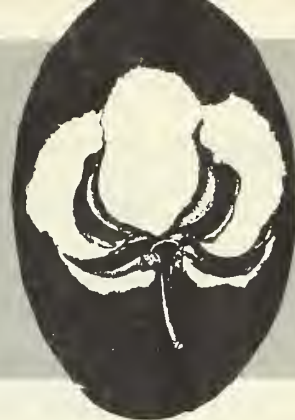
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COTTON
FC 4-69
March 1969

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS;

MEXICAN COTTON TRANSSHIPMENTS THROUGH U.S. PORTS

In 1967-68 (August-July) approximately 94 percent of U.S. raw cotton exports moved through five customs districts. These five districts and their percentage of total exports were: Galveston 62, Houston 16, New Orleans 8, Los Angeles 5, and Michigan 3.

Nearly one-fourth of the cotton shipped from the Galveston and Houston districts was destined for European countries, while more than two-thirds of the shipments from those two ports went to the Far East. Approximately two-fifths of the cotton shipments from the New Orleans district went to Europe, whereas slightly more than one-half moved to the Far East. A little more than four-fifths of the total cotton exports from the West Coast went to the Far East, with about one-half of the total destined for Japan and India. All of the cotton that moved through the Michigan district went to Canada.

Transshipments of Mexican cotton through the United States continued downward during the 1967-68 season, totaling only 28,000 bales (480 lb. net), compared with 69,000 bales a year earlier and the 1960-64 average of 432,000 bales. A decade ago, over one-fifth of Mexico's cotton exports moved in bond through U.S. ports for foreign destinations; however, in 1967-68 less than 3 percent of Mexico's total cotton exports was transshipped through the United States (excludes rail shipments to Canada). Transshipments have declined as a result of Mexico's expanded port facilities. Also contributing to the decline has been the reduced crop in Tampico in the past two seasons. Most of Mexico's transshipments in recent years moved through Brownsville, Texas.

List of Tables

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Specified United States Customs Districts and Ports.	3
2	Exports of U.S. cotton by Customs Districts, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, and annual 1965 through 1967.	4
3	Exports of U.S. cotton by Customs Districts and country of destination, average 1960-64.	5
4	Exports of U.S. cotton by Customs Districts and country of destination, 1965-66.	6
5	Exports of U.S. cotton by Customs Districts and country of destination, 1966-67.	7
6	Exports of U.S. cotton by Customs Districts and country of destination, 1967-68.	8
7	Exports of U.S. cotton by Customs Districts by months, 1967-68.	9
8	Exports of U.S. cotton through all Customs Districts by months, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, and annual 1965 through 1967.	9
9	Transshipments of Mexican cotton through specified U.S. ports, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, and annual 1965 through 1967.	10
10	Transshipments of Mexican cotton through U.S. ports by months, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, and annual 1965 through 1967.	10
11	Transshipments of Mexican cotton through U.S. ports by country of destination, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, and annual 1965 through 1967.	11

Table 1.--Specified United States Customs Districts and Ports 1/

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS	
Number and name	Ports
1 PORTLAND, MAINE.....	Bangor, Bar Harbor, Bath, Belfast, Bridgewater, Calais, Eastport, Fort Fairfield, Fort Kent, Jackman, Houlton, Jonesport, Limestone, Madawaska, Portland 2/, Portsmouth, Rockland, Van Buren, Vanceboro.
2 ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.....	Albany, Beecher Falls, Burlington, Derby Line, Highgate Springs, Island Pond, Newport, North Troy, Richford, St. Albans 2/.
4 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.....	Boston 2/, Fall River, Gloucester, Lawrence, Logan Airport, New Bedford, Plymouth, Salem, Springfield, Worcester.
5 PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND....	Newport, Providence 2/.
6 BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT....	Bridgeport 2/, Hartford, New Haven, New London.
7 OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK.....	Alexandria Bay, Cape Vincent, Champlain, Chateaugay, Clayton, Fort Covington, Mooers, Morristown, Ogdensburg 2/, Rouses Point, Waddington.
9 BUFFALO, NEW YORK.....	Buffalo 2/, Niagara Falls, Oswego, Rochester, Sodus Point, Syracuse, Utica.
10 NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK....	Albany, John F. Kennedy International Airport, Newark, New York 2/, Perth Amboy.
11 PHILADELPHIA 3/, PENNSYLVANIA.....	Chester, Philadelphia 2/, Pittsburgh, Wilmington.
13 BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.....	Annapolis, Baltimore 2/, Cambridge, Crisfield, Washington, D.C.
14 NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.....	Alexandria, Cape Charles City, Norfolk 2/, Petersburg, Reedville, Richmond.
15 WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.....	Beaufort, Charlotte, Durham, Elkin, Elizabeth City, Moorehead City, Reidsville, Wilmington 2/, Winston-Salem.
16 CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA..	Charleston 2/, Georgetown.
17 SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.....	Atlanta, Brunswick, Savannah 2/.
18 TAMPA, FLORIDA 4/.....	Bocagrande, Fernandina, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, St. Petersburg, Tampa 2/.
19 MOBILE, ALABAMA.....	Apalachicola, Birmingham, Carrabelle, Gulfport, Mobile 2/, Panama City, Pascagoula, Pensacola, Port St. Joe.
20 NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.....	Baton Rouge, Chattanooga, Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans 2/.
21 PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS.....	Beaumont, Lake Charles, Orange, Port Arthur 2/, Sabine.
22 GALVESTON 5/, TEXAS.....	Corpus Christi, Freeport, Galveston 2/, Port Lavaca.
23 LAREDO, TEXAS.....	Brownsville, Del Rio, Eagle Pass, Hidalgo, Laredo 2/, Rio Grande City, Roma, San Antonio.
24 EL PASO, TEXAS.....	Columbus, N. M., Denver, El Paso 2/, Fabens.
25 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.....	Andrade, Calexico, San Diego 2/, San Ysidro, Tecate.
26 NOGALES, ARIZONA.....	Douglas, Lukeville, Naco, Nogales 2/, San Luis, Sasabe.
27 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA....	Los Angeles 2/, Los Angeles International Airport, Port San Luis.
28 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA..	Eureka, San Francisco 2/.
29 PORTLAND, OREGON.....	Astoria, Coos Bay, Kalama, Longview, Newport, Portland 2/.
30 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.....	Aberdeen, Anacortes, Bellingham, Blaine, Danville, Everett, Ferry, Friday Harbor, Laurier, Lynden, Metaline Falls, Nighthawk, Northport, Olympia, Oroville, Port Townsend, Seattle 2/, South Bend, Spokane, Sumas, Tacoma.
31 JUNEAU, ALASKA.....	Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau 2/, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Pelican, Petersburg, Sand Point, Sitka, Skagway, Wrangell.
32 HONOLULU, HAWAII.....	Hilo, Honolulu 2/, Kahului, Port Allen.
33 GREAT FALLS, MONTANA.....	Del Bonita, Eastport, Great Falls 2/, Morgan, Opheim, Piegan, Porthill, Raymond, Roosville, Scobey, Sweetgrass, Turner, Whitetail, Whitlash.
34 PEMBINA, NORTH DAKOTA.....	Ambrose, Antler, Baudette, Carbury, Dunseith, Fortuna, Hannah, Hansboro, Maida, Neche, Noonan, Northgate, Pembina 2/, Pinecreek, Portal, Roseau, Sarles, Sherwood, St. John, Warroad, Westhope, Walhalla.
35 MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA....	Minneapolis 2/, St. Paul.
36 DULUTH, MINNESOTA.....	Ashland, Duluth 2/, International Falls-Ranier, Grand Portage, Superior.
37 MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.....	Green Bay, Manitowoc, Marinette, Milwaukee 2/, Sheboygan, Racine.
38 DETROIT, MICHIGAN.....	Detroit 2/, Muskegon, Port Huron, Saginaw, Sault Ste. Marie, South Haven.
39 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.....	Chicago 2/, East Chicago, Gary, O'Hare International Airport, Omaha, Peoria.
41 CLEVELAND, OHIO 3/.....	Akron, Ashtabula, Cincinnati, Cleveland 2/, Columbus, Conneaut, Dayton, Erie, Evansville, Fairport, Huron, Indianapolis, Lawrenceburg, Louisville, Lorain, Sandusky, Toledo.
45 ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.....	Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis 2/.
49 SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO.....	Aguadilla, Fajardo, Guanica, Guayanilla, Humacao, Jobos, Mayaguez, Ponce, San Juan 2/, San Juan International Airport.
51 VIRGIN ISLANDS of the United States.....	Charlotte Amalie 2/, Christiansted, Coral Bay, Cruz Bay, Frederiksted.
52 MIAMI 4/, FLORIDA.....	Fort Pierce, Key West, Miami 2/, Miami International Airport, Port Everglades, West Palm Beach.
53 HOUSTON 5/, TEXAS.....	Dallas, Houston 2/, Fort Worth, Oklahoma City.

1/ This table includes customs districts and ports accounting for practically all U.S. cotton exports.

2/ Headquarters for respective customs districts. 3/ Prior to January 1966, Erie was included with Philadelphia.

4/ Prior to January 1966, Miami was included with Tampa. 5/ Prior to January 1966, Houston was included with Galveston.

Source: Bureau of Customs, U.S. Treasury Department.

Table 2.--Exports of United States cotton by Customs Districts,
averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, annual 1965 through 1967 1/

(Bales of 480 pounds net weight)						
Customs Districts number and name	Average : 1955-59	Average : 1960-64	1965	1966	1967	
	- - - - - 1,000 bales - - - - -					
1 Maine & N. H.....	2/	2/	2/	0	0	
2 Vermont.....	1	2/	2/	0	1	
4 Massachusetts.....	2/	2/	1	0	0	
5 Rhode Island.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	
7 Odgensburg.....	2	2/	1	2	2/	
8 Rochester.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	
9 Buffalo.....	4	2	2/	2	4	
10 New York City.....	2/	1	1	1	2/	
11 Philadelphia.....	2/	2/	7	0	0	
13 Maryland.....	2/	2/	0	2/	2/	
14 Virginia.....	1	2/	2/	0	0	
15 North Carolina.....	2/	2/	2/	0	0	
16 South Carolina.....	74	10	1	19	42	
17 Georgia.....	51	3	1	4	6	
18 Florida.....	2/	2/	1	2/	0	
19 Mobile.....	67	26	17	59	59	
20 New Orleans.....	1,347	734	292	896	368	
21 Port Arthur.....	93	41	7	2	0	
22 Galveston.....	2,400	2,621	1,664	1,904	2,712	
23 Laredo.....	156	172	84	191	27	
24 El Paso.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	
25 San Diego.....	47	242	94	176	35	
26 Arizona.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	
27 Los Angeles.....	482	524	287	508	219	
28 San Francisco.....	345	316	132	122	59	
29 Oregon.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	
30 Washington.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	
32 Hawaii.....	2/	2/	2/	0	0	
33 Montana & Idaho.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	
34 North Dakota.....	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	
35 Minnesota.....	2/	0	2/	0	0	
38 Michigan.....	222	367	280	310	145	
39 Chicago.....	0	2/	0	0	0	
49 Puerto Rico.....	0	2/	0	0	2/	
53 Houston.....	3/	3/	165	634	678	
98 Others.....	4	3	2/	2	6	
Total <u>4/</u>	5,296	5,062	3,035	4,832	4,361	

1/ Season beginning August 1. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Prior to January 1, 1966, Houston was included with Galveston. 4/ Totals vary slightly from revised figures showing countries of destination. Revisions not available by Customs Districts.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 3.--Exports of United States cotton by Customs Districts
and country of destination, average 1960-64 ^{1/}

(Bales of 480 pounds net)										
Country of destination	Mobile	New Orleans	Galveston	Laredo	San Diego	Los Angeles	San Fran	Detroit	Others	Total
	----- 1,000 bales -----									
Australia.....	2/	10	44	7	2/	1	2/	0	1	63
Austria.....	2/	4	16	2	2/	1	1	0	0	24
Belgium-Luxembourg..	1	24	52	6	1	18	21	0	1	124
Bolivia.....	0	1	5	2/	0	2/	0	0	1	7
Canada.....	0	0	2/	0	0	2/	0	366	0	366
Chile.....	0	10	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	18
Congo (Kinshasa).....	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Denmark.....	0	8	4	1	0	2/	2	0	2	17
Ethiopia.....	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Finland.....	2/	6	9	2	0	1	0	0	0	18
France.....	4	76	158	22	4	39	23	2/	4	330
Germany, West.....	4	108	88	22	3	23	26	2/	2	276
Ghana.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong.....	2/	7	119	1	2	12	5	0	4	150
India.....	1	23	136	1	12	78	70	0	2	323
Indonesia.....	2/	10	25	3	1	2	0	0	1	42
Ireland.....	2/	1	1	2/	0	2/	2/	0	1	3
Israel.....	0	5	2	1	0	5	2	0	1	16
Italy.....	2	118	176	36	2	14	6	0	2	356
Jamaica.....	0	2/	1	2/	0	0	2/	0	0	1
Japan.....	1	50	697	11	202	196	54	2/	5	1,216
Korea, South.....	2/	6	227	2	3	9	2	0	17	266
Lebanon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco.....	0	1	10	1	0	0	0	2/	0	12
Netherlands.....	1	34	14	5	4	19	35	2/	1	113
Norway.....	2/	1	10	1	0	2/	2/	0	1	13
Pakistan.....	0	2/	7	0	0	6	1	2/	0	14
Philippines.....	2/	17	62	3	2	25	16	0	1	126
Poland.....	2/	22	98	5	2/	1	4	0	1	131
Singapore.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
South Africa.....	2/	8	26	1	0	3	2	0	1	41
Sweden.....	1	10	64	4	2/	3	1	0	0	83
Switzerland.....	2/	15	42	6	1	4	9	0	0	77
Taiwan.....	2/	18	164	2	2	18	3	0	5	212
Thailand.....	2/	1	30	2/	2/	3	1	0	0	35
Tunisia.....	0	0	0	0	2/	0	0	0	0	2/
United Kingdom.....	4	72	138	9	1	12	13	2/	2	251
Vietnam, South.....	0	10	14	1	1	15	5	0	1	47
Yugoslavia.....	2/	25	83	6	0	0	0	0	3	117
Others.....	7	32	81	11	1	14	11	1	0	158
Total.....	26	734	2,621	172	242	524	316	367	60	5,062

^{1/} Season beginning August 1. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 4.--Exports of United States cotton by Customs Districts
and country of destination, 1965-66 1/

(Bales of 480 pounds net)												
Country of destination	Detroit	Gal- veston	Houston 2/	Laredo	Los Angeles	Mobile	New Orleans	Port Arthur	San Diego	San Fran.	Others	Total
	1,000 bales											
Australia.....	0	26	4	1	3/	0	3	3/	0	3/	3/	34
Austria.....	0	1	3/	1	0	0	3/	0	0	0	1	3
Belgium & Luxembourg...	0	23	3	4	3	0	10	0	0	2	0	45
Bolivia.....	0	5	3/	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9
Canada.....	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	281
Colombia.....	0	14	0	8	0	0	35	0	0	1	0	58
Congo, Kinshasa.....	0	19	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	26
Denmark.....	0	0	0	3/	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	7
Ethiopia.....	0	15	5	0	0	0	3/	0	0	0	0	20
Finland.....	0	6	3/	3/	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	9
Formosa.....	0	140	11	1	12	0	11	0	2	4	3/	181
France.....	0	50	10	9	24	1	13	1	0	6	3/	114
Germany, West.....	0	34	4	9	9	3/	25	3/	0	12	1	94
Greece.....	0	4	1	3/	3/	0	3/	0	0	0	0	5
Guinea.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Hong Kong.....	0	76	16	3/	1	0	3	0	3/	1	3/	97
India.....	0	9	5	0	23	0	1	0	0	27	3/	65
Ireland.....	0	2	3/	1	0	0	3/	0	0	0	0	3
Israel.....	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Italy.....	0	47	14	7	3	3/	28	1	0	3	3	106
Jamaica.....	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	3/	0	11
Japan.....	0	484	24	10	89	1	18	2	77	15	6	726
Korea, Republic.....	0	238	15	1	23	0	9	0	5	12	1	304
Morocco.....	0	10	2	0	0	0	3/	0	0	0	0	12
Netherlands.....	0	4	3/	2	16	3/	3	3/	0	13	1	39
Norway.....	0	8	1	1	3/	0	3/	0	0	3/	3/	10
Pakistan.....	0	2	0	0	4	0	3/	0	0	3/	0	6
Philippines.....	0	56	7	1	12	0	3	0	0	18	3/	97
Poland.....	0	31	8	3/	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	44
Portugal.....	0	4	3/	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
South Africa, Republic..	0	15	2	0	3/	0	10	0	0	0	0	27
Spain.....	0	3	1	1	3	3/	2	0	0	1	0	11
Sweden.....	0	51	2	5	1	3/	2	0	0	3/	3/	61
Switzerland.....	0	21	2	4	1	3/	6	3/	0	3	3/	37
Thailand.....	0	44	2	0	5	0	2	0	0	3	0	56
Tunisia.....	0	4	1	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	13
United Kingdom.....	0	70	7	5	3	5	42	3/	0	2	3/	134
Venezuela.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	3/	5
Vietnam.....	0	12	1	5	49	0	3	0	5	3/	0	75
Yugoslavia.....	0	126	8	3/	0	8	32	0	0	0	0	174
Others.....	0	5	4	3	3/	1	3	1	0	4	0	21
Total.....	280	1,664	165	84	287	17	292	6	94	132	14	3,035

1/ Season beginning August 1. 2/ Included with Galveston prior to January 1, 1966. 3/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 5.--Exports of United States cotton by Customs Districts
and country of destination, 1966-67 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)												Total
	Charles- ton	Savan- nah	Mobile	New Orleans	Gal- veston	Laredo	San Diego	Los Angeles	San Fran.	Detroit	Houston	Others	
	----- 1,000 bales -----												
Australia.....	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	1 :	7 :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	3 :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	7 :	0 :	18
Austria.....	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	0 :	3 :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	1 :	0 :	4
Belgium-Luxembourg..	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	18 :	<u>20</u> :	4 :	0 :	2 :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	10 :	0 :	54
Bolivia.....	0 :	0 :	1 :	0 :	3 :	1 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	1 :	0 :	6
Canada.....	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	310 :	0 :	4 :	314
Chile.....	0 :	0 :	0 :	1 :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	0 :	0 :	1 :	0 :	1 :	0 :	3
Congo (Kinshasa)...	8 :	0 :	1 :	12 :	<u>14</u> :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	35
Denmark.....	0 :	0 :	0 :	8 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	8
Ethiopia.....	0 :	0 :	0 :	2 :	2 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	5 :	0 :	9
Finland.....	0 :	0 :	2 :	9 :	5 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	1 :	0 :	17
France.....	0 :	1 :	2 :	54 :	<u>52</u> :	7 :	0 :	18 :	6 :	0 :	28 :	<u>2/</u> :	168
Germany, West.....	2 :	<u>2/</u> :	<u>2/</u> :	87 :	<u>43</u> :	8 :	0 :	5 :	1 :	0 :	19 :	0 :	165
Ghana.....	0 :	0 :	1 :	9 :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	5 :	0 :	15
Hong Kong.....	0 :	0 :	1 :	6 :	<u>123</u> :	15 :	<u>2/</u> :	2 :	2 :	0 :	42 :	1 :	192
India.....	1 :	0 :	0 :	27 :	<u>48</u> :	5 :	8 :	119 :	62 :	0 :	23 :	0 :	293
Indonesia.....	0 :	0 :	13 :	25 :	<u>83</u> :	2 :	0 :	8 :	3 :	0 :	34 :	0 :	168
Ireland.....	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	9 :	<u>2/</u> :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	9
Israel.....	0 :	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	0 :	0 :	1 :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	1 :	0 :	2
Italy.....	2 :	2 :	17 :	<u>154</u> :	<u>57</u> :	10 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	1 :	0 :	32 :	0 :	275
Jamaica.....	0 :	0 :	0 :	3 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	2 :	0 :	5
Japan.....	3 :	<u>2/</u> :	10 :	111 :	<u>584</u> :	72 :	159 :	209 :	25 :	0 :	159 :	1 :	1,333
Korea, South.....	<u>2/</u> :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	32 :	<u>245</u> :	12 :	1 :	22 :	6 :	0 :	65 :	<u>2/</u> :	383
Lebanon.....	<u>2/</u> :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	3 :	2 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	5
Morocco.....	0 :	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	12 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	2 :	0 :	14
Netherlands.....	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	15 :	5 :	3 :	0 :	7 :	1 :	0 :	1 :	<u>2/</u> :	32
Norway.....	0 :	0 :	0 :	1 :	6 :	1 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	2 :	0 :	10
Pakistan.....	0 :	0 :	0 :	3 :	1 :	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	0 :	1 :	0 :	5
Philippines.....	0 :	0 :	2 :	24 :	<u>61</u> :	8 :	2 :	<u>25</u> :	2 :	0 :	15 :	0 :	139
Poland.....	0 :	0 :	0 :	14 :	<u>49</u> :	1 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	17 :	0 :	81
Singapore.....	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	5 :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	1 :	0 :	6
South Africa.....	0 :	0 :	1 :	21 :	4 :	0 :	0 :	6 :	0 :	0 :	8 :	0 :	40
Sweden.....	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	2 :	<u>46</u> :	9 :	0 :	1 :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	15 :	0 :	73
Switzerland.....	0 :	0 :	1 :	52 :	<u>15</u> :	1 :	0 :	4 :	2 :	0 :	9 :	0 :	84
Taiwan.....	3 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	39 :	<u>229</u> :	19 :	5 :	26 :	2 :	0 :	58 :	0 :	381
Thailand.....	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	3 :	<u>49</u> :	1 :	<u>2/</u> :	8 :	2 :	0 :	9 :	1 :	73
Tunisia.....	0 :	0 :	1 :	4 :	7 :	2 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	2 :	0 :	16
United Kingdom.....	<u>2/</u> :	1 :	6 :	76 :	<u>38</u> :	7 :	0 :	3 :	1 :	1 :	25 :	<u>2/</u> :	158
Vietnam, South.....	0 :	0 :	0 :	19 :	7 :	0 :	0 :	37 :	4 :	0 :	2 :	0 :	69
Yugoslavia.....	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	45 :	<u>72</u> :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	26 :	<u>2/</u> :	143
Others.....	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	0 :	4 :	<u>10</u> :	3 :	1 :	2 :	2 :	0 :	5 :	<u>2/</u> :	27
Total.....	19 :	4 :	59 :	896 :	<u>1,904</u> :	191 :	176 :	508 :	123 :	311 :	634 :	7 :	4,832

1/ Season beginning August 1. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 6.--Exports of United States cotton by Customs Districts
and country of destination, 1967-68 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)												Total
	Charles- ton	Savan- nah	Mobile	New Orleans	Gal- veston	Laredo	San Diego	Los Angeles	San Fran.	Detroit	Houston	Others	
	1,000 bales												
Australia.....	0	2/	2/	1	3	0	0	2/	2/	0	13	1	18
Austria.....	2/	0	0	2/	2/	0	0	0	0	0	2/	1	1
Belgium-Luxembourg..	2/	0	2/	5	34	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	46
Bolivia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	0	6	151
Chile.....	0	0	0	0	2/	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Congo (Kinshasa)....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark.....	5	0	2	2/	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10
Ethiopia.....	0	0	0	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	23
Finland.....	1	2/	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
France.....	1	1	4	16	103	2/	0	8	1	0	20	0	154
Germany, West.....	2	2/	4	13	50	2	0	12	5	0	16	0	104
Ghana.....	1	0	0	2	2/	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	12
Hong Kong.....	1	0	1	16	240	1	0	2	1	0	48	0	310
India.....	0	0	0	12	183	5	24	56	30	0	44	1	355
Indonesia.....	0	0	4	7	18	2/	0	26	0	0	18	0	73
Ireland.....	2/	0	2/	5	3	2/	0	0	0	0	2/	0	8
Israel.....	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
Italy.....	3	3	10	40	145	4	0	3	1	0	57	0	266
Jamaica.....	0	0	0	2/	2/	0	0	0	2/	0	2/	1	1
Japan.....	6	1	15	85	787	2	9	36	10	0	195	0	1,146
Korea, South.....	4	0	3	33	256	2	2/	8	2	0	54	0	362
Lebanon.....	0	0	0	2	2/	0	0	0	0	0	2/	0	2
Morocco.....	0	2/	0	3	31	2/	0	0	0	0	2	0	36
Netherlands.....	1	0	1	2	27	2/	0	3	2/	0	3	0	37
Norway.....	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	2/	0	1	0	7
Pakistan.....	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	13	0	0	1	0	18
Philippines.....	1	0	2	21	90	5	1	9	3	0	28	0	160
Poland.....	0	0	0	12	58	0	0	1	2	0	7	0	80
Singapore.....	0	0	0	2/	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
South Africa.....	0	0	1	1	12	0	0	1	2/	0	8	0	23
Sweden.....	0	2/	2/	4	60	1	0	2	2/	0	10	1	78
Switzerland.....	1	0	3	18	28	1	0	2	1	0	9	0	63
Taiwan.....	9	2/	2/	21	292	3	1	11	1	0	45	0	383
Thailand.....	1	0	0	5	66	0	2/	4	2/	0	16	0	92
Tunisia.....	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	14
United Kingdom.....	2	2/	7	16	71	1	0	2	0	0	31	0	130
Vietnam, South.....	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	17	0	0	2/	0	25
Yugoslavia.....	0	0	0	7	55	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	66
Others.....	3	1	2	11	48	0	0	1	1	0	17	0	84
Total.....	42	6	59	368	2,712	27	35	219	59	145	678	11	4,361

1/ Season beginning August 1. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 7.--Exports of United States cotton by Customs Districts,
by months, 1967-68 1/

(Bales of 480 pounds net)

Customs Districts number and name	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Total
	- - - - - 1,000 bales - - - - -												
16 South Carolina.	2	4	3	5	3	1	2	3	4	2	5	8	42
17 Georgia.....	<u>1/</u>	1	1	1	<u>1/</u>	1	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	0	1	<u>1/</u>	1	6
18 Florida.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Mobile.....	2	3	10	2	3	3	8	4	6	6	6	6	59
20 New Orleans....	31	26	26	25	21	21	30	30	42	42	35	39	368
21 Sabine.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 Galveston.....	122	176	178	202	215	313	310	310	270	247	154	215	2,712
23 Laredo.....	8	2	2	1	4	2	<u>2/</u>	1	<u>2/</u>	1	1	5	27
25 San Diego.....	1	1	1	2	2	16	7	2	1	0	1	1	35
27 Los Angeles....	11	9	10	11	16	40	20	17	9	35	13	28	219
28 San Francisco..	3	3	2	2	10	17	4	4	3	5	3	3	59
38 Michigan.....	19	17	16	12	11	15	12	14	10	8	6	5	145
53 Houston.....	54	45	37	45	57	61	70	68	73	48	62	58	678
Others.....	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	3	2	1	0	11
Total.....	253	287	286	308	343	492	465	453	421	397	287	369	4,361
<u>1/</u> Season beginning August 1. <u>2/</u> Less than 500 bales.													

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 8.--Exports of U.S. cotton through all Customs Districts by months,
averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, and annual 1965 through 1967 1/

(Bales of 480 pounds net)

Month	Average 1955-59	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967
	- - - - - 1,000 bales - - - - -				
August.....	234	266	120	353	253
September.....	300	242	233	359	287
October.....	384	325	314	316	286
November.....	449	478	382	536	308
December.....	566	679	460	628	343
January.....	561	495	287	473	492
February.....	500	513	263	474	465
March.....	543	565	244	416	453
April.....	495	410	183	299	421
May.....	482	347	221	433	397
June.....	403	350	181	309	287
July.....	379	392	147	236	369
Total.....	5,296	5,062	3,035	4,832	4,361
<u>1/</u> Season beginning August 1. <u>2/</u> Less than 500 bales.					

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 9.--Transshipments of Mexican cotton through specified United States ports, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, and annual 1965 through 1967 1/

(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
Port	Average : 1955-59	Average : 1960-64	1965	1966	1967	
	- - - - - 1,000 bales - - - - -					
23 Brownsville.....	587	371	187	53	23	
25 San Diego.....	143	32	<u>2/</u>	1	0	
53 Houston.....	9	13	9	7	2	
22 Galveston.....	11	7	6	4	1	
27 Los Angeles.....	47	6	1	3	2	
Others.....	88	3	1	1	0	
Total.....	885	432	204	69	28	

1/ Season beginning August 1. Transshipments include linters, waste, gin sweepings, and hull fibers prior to 1963-64, but do not include transshipments to Canada by railroad. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 10.--Transshipments of Mexican cotton through United States ports by months, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, and annual 1965 through 1967 1/

(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
Month	Average : 1955-59	Average : 1960-64	1965	1966	1967	
	- - - - - 1,000 bales - - - - -					
August.....	103	58	24	10	2	
September.....	95	63	21	7	1	
October.....	122	52	23	8	1	
November.....	104	41	23	11	1	
December.....	101	50	59	13	4	
January.....	76	22	12	6	8	
February.....	66	30	12	4	5	
March.....	67	34	11	3	2	
April.....	47	29	9	2	<u>2/</u>	
May.....	34	22	6	3	2	
June.....	26	17	2	1	1	
July.....	44	14	2	1	1	
Total.....	885	432	204	69	28	

1/ Season beginning August 1. Transshipments include linters, waste, gin sweepings, and hull fibers prior to 1963-64, but do not include transshipments to Canada by railroad. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 11.--Transshipments of Mexican cotton through United States ports
by country of destination, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64,
and annual 1965 through 1967 1/

(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
Country of destination	: Average : : 1955-59 :	Average : : 1960-64 :	1965 : :	1966 : :	1967 : :	
	- - - - - 1,000 bales - - - - -					
Australia.....	23 :	17 :	4 :	2 :		0
Austria.....	3 :	3 :	3 :	4 :	<u>2/</u>	
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	66 :	11 :	2 :	1 :		1
Chile.....	6 :	9 :	5 :	4 :		0
Cuba.....	5 :	<u>2/</u>	0 :	0 :		0
Denmark.....	6 :	3 :	1 :	<u>2/</u>		0
Finland.....	1 :	1 :	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u>	
France.....	48 :	68 :	31 :	2 :		6
Germany, West.....	161 :	59 :	38 :	7 :		5
Hong Kong.....	10 :	3 :	1 :	1 :		0
Indonesia.....	7 :	<u>2/</u>	0 :	0 :		0
Ireland.....	1 :	2 :	1 :	6 :	<u>2/</u>	
Italy.....	56 :	67 :	52 :	15 :		6
Jamaica.....	2 :	1 :	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u>	
Japan.....	214 :	36 :	4 :	3 :		0
Netherlands.....	75 :	10 :	8 :	1 :	<u>2/</u>	
Norway.....	7 :	3 :	1 :	1 :	<u>2/</u>	
Philippines.....	2 :	2 :	1 :	1 :		0
Portugal.....	1 :	12 :	5 :	0 :		0
South Africa, Republic of..	2 :	11 :	4 :	4 :		1
Spain.....	20 :	22 :	4 :	1 :	<u>2/</u>	
Sweden.....	24 :	2 :	2 :	1 :		0
Switzerland.....	21 :	21 :	17 :	7 :		3
Taiwan (Formosa).....	2 :	7 :	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>		0
Trieste.....	1 :	1 :	0 :	0 :		0
United Kingdom.....	108 :	27 :	10 :	7 :		1
U.S.S.R.....	2 :	6 :	0 :	0 :		0
Other countries.....	11 :	28 :	10 :	1 :		5
Total.....	885 :	432 :	204 :	69 :		28

1/ Season beginning August 1. Transshipments include linters, waste, gin sweepings, and hull fibers prior to 1963-64, but do not include transshipments to Canada by railroad. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CENTRAL AMERICAN COTTON OUTPUT

BELOW PEAK AGAIN IN 1968-69

Production of cotton in Central America (excluding Panama and British Honduras, which produce little) is estimated at 1,079,000 bales (480 lb. net) in 1968-69, slightly above the levels of the last two seasons but 18 percent below the record 1,323,000 bales produced in 1964-65.

For some years now, cotton production has been confronted with certain problems. However, not all areas are affected to the same degree in any single year. Major strides are being made to overcome the problems and strengthen the cotton industry of the area.

The first country to encounter serious trouble was El Salvador, where insect attacks caused drastic declines in yields on many farms. This coincided with increases in certain costs and some weakening of cotton prices under the pressure of the growing world surplus. The combination of forces caused cotton acreage in El Salvador to drop by over 50 percent between crop years 1964-65 and 1966-67. The drop was about evenly divided between the two seasons.

The same factors caused a slight decline in Guatemala's cotton acreage from a record 232,000 acres in 1965-66 to 209,000 in 1966-67. Nicaragua's situation has differed from that of El Salvador and Guatemala. Total acreage was not cut back severely in recent years although it had been in the late 1950's, and the only substantial reduction occurred this season.

Average yields have continued relatively high, except in 1967-68, even though they have not again reached the abnormally high 1964-65 level of 817 pounds per acre. Despite a continued generally high average yield on a national basis, many farmers and entire communities in Nicaragua, as well as in Honduras and Costa Rica, had their net incomes from cotton in 1967-68 adversely affected by rising costs, especially for insect control, and adverse yields owing to drought conditions during some parts of the crop year and excessive rainfall at others.

This season Central America's cotton acreage is a bit above the 1967-68 level, with increases in El Salvador and Guatemala offsetting a decline in Nicaragua. Table 1 gives current crop indications and comparative data for recent years. For the five countries as a group, acreage is believed to have totaled 733,000 for 1968-69, less than in any of the 4 years 1963-64 through 1966-67 and 16 percent below the peak of 874,000 acres in 1964-65. The estimates for 1968-69 acreage also are somewhat below the long-term straight line statistical trend and substantially below the level projected by a more complex statistical regression model utilizing price response and curvilinear trend. Straight line trend projections for Nicaragua and Guatemala are statistically acceptable, whereas the models do not work very well for El Salvador.

Background

The above acreage and production estimates reveal a lot, but they conceal so much that it appears desirable to look at a few of the forces that are involved in the cotton industries of the various Central American countries. More detailed information is contained in the publication Cotton Production In Central America, Foreign Agricultural Service, FAS M-154, November 1963.

The cotton producing areas of Central America range from 9° to 15° north of the Equator and are almost entirely at the lower elevations on the coastal plains near the Pacific Ocean. In these tropical areas the land is prepared for planting after the first heavy rains in the early part of the wet season, and planting is timed so that most of the crop opens after the normal start of the dry season. Planting and harvesting periods are as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Planting period</u>	<u>Harvest period</u>
Costa Rica	July-August 15	December 15 onward
El Salvador	June-August	October-December
Guatemala	July-August	January-March
Honduras	July-August	December-February
Nicaragua	June 15-August	November-January

Source: Cotton Production Survey, 1968, International Cotton Advisory Committee.

During the months of growing and fruiting, it is not unusual for rain to fall on a third or more of the days in each of the months through October. Occasionally, later-than-normal rains or cloudy days with high humidity, damage the quality of the crop, but in most years the crop opens and is picked and ginned without significant weather damage.

Importance of High Yields

Cotton yields in Central America are highly vulnerable to insect attacks. Therefore, effective insect control is especially important. This single item of expense appears to average about \$46 or higher per acre or from 25 percent to 30 percent of total production costs, which in 1967-68 were estimated to have averaged from about \$150 to \$180 per acre. The frequency of insecticide application varies from 3 to 6 days, and it is not uncommon to apply as many as 40 applications to a single crop. In such cases the total cost of insect control is considerably higher than the averages given above.

In a study of El Salvador for the crop year 1966-67 farms with less than 17 acres of cotton had an acreage yield of 600 pounds of lint per acre. Yields increased as farm size increased, reaching 793 pounds on farms with more than 865 acres of cotton. Another study indicated that a small group of high-yielding farms had a yield 3 times as high as a small group of the low-yielding farms. With such a range in yields, it is inevitable that cost per pound or per acre will also vary widely from the averages. This assumption is supported by a study showing that whereas some farmers produced cotton at a cost per pound that was over 30% below the national average, other farmers had costs that were more than double the national average.

With the level of prices that has prevailed in recent years, such outlays are an acceptable expense if farmers are able to obtain high yields that will still result in sizeable operating profits. However, the farmers whose yields are relatively low for any reason whatever are likely to find their net income greatly reduced or even experience a serious loss.

Another way of viewing the relative profitability of cotton in Central America is to inquire of farmers or others in the industry where the break-even point is in raising cotton. A typical view is that a farmer would break even with a yield of 30 quintals per manzana assuming a price of 8 cents per pound of seed cotton. This converts to a yield of about 633 pounds of lint per acre at a price of 22.2 cents per pound of lint. In view of the fact that average yields in 1967-68 were well above this figure in Guatemala, El Salvador, and for all Central America taken as a whole and that prices were also well above the assumed level throughout Central America, it is evident that returns were widely regarded as well above the break-even level for farmers with average or above-average yields.

In some cases a single year's loss has been enough to force a farmer out of cotton production, but indications are that most well-established farmers have the capability of standing 2 or 3 lean years before folding. In this connection it is significant that within the past year in Guatemala some farmers who had not made attractive profits sold their holdings to other farmers whose operations had been more successful. This land changed hands at "boom prices," and such a shift of land out of weak hands and into strong ones is generally interpreted as meaning that the land will stay in cotton production and that total production can be expected to increase and profits to rise as a result of the change in ownership and management.

The conditions under which cotton is produced in Central America are such that the commercial farmer, who accounts for the bulk of the production, has no practical alternative to aiming for high yields and doing everything that may contribute to continued high yields. There can be no compromise with this objective, and a farmer's interest in increasing the efficiency of production is limited to those aspects of cotton farming which may contribute to higher yields but in any event will avoid any possible depressing effect upon yields.

Of course this does not rule out efforts being made to achieve effective insect control at reduced cost while at the same time holding yields at a high level. The key point, however, is that the successful farmer must make certain that his practices will achieve effective insect control since failure to do so can reduce income far more than it reduces costs.

In Nicaragua, Guatemala, and El Salvador there has been a decline of about 25 to 50 percent in recent years in the number of cotton producers. Consolidation of holdings into more efficient units seems to have been the motivating factor in the reduction in Guatemala and Nicaragua. In El Salvador the reduction in the number of producers about equaled the decrease in acreage. In Costa Rica and Honduras increases in acreage have about kept pace with the rise in producer numbers.

Production Efficiency Gaining

Considerable progress has been made during the past few years in some parts of Central America in improving the efficiency of cotton production. A few years ago there were few, if any, local research studies to guide farmers interested in improving their efficiency. This was true of both studies of production costs and other types of scientific investigations related to cotton. This situation has improved somewhat, but there is still only limited research available to guide cotton farmers and other interested groups like Government officials, bankers, and farm-supply firms.

Companies interested in selling insecticides, herbicides, or fertilizers are providing more extension-type services than formerly, and progress is being made in adapting application of insecticides to insect populations as determined by field inspections. Quite frequently such extension-type work is based on research findings and experience gained elsewhere, in which cases it remains to be seen how well adapted it is to local conditions in Central America.

Farm Size

It is impossible to get exactly comparable information on the sizes of cotton farms in the different Central American countries. An analysis of national statistics reveals that although there are quite a number of farmers with small acreages of cotton, the bulk of the acreage and production is on rather large operations. The acreages used in these comparisons are acreages licensed for cotton production and do not take into account other acreage on farms growing cotton or other farms owned or rented by the cotton farmer but producing no cotton.

In Guatemala, for example, an analysis of registrations in which an attempt was made to correct for multiple cotton farms apparently under the same operator reveals that in 1967-68 some 21 percent of the cotton farmers had less than 100 acres of cotton and that in the aggregate these farms accounted for only 1 percent of the total acreage. In the 100-499 acre grouping there were 24 percent of the farmers accounting for 9 percent of the acreage. Farms with 500-999 acres of cotton accounted for 26 percent of the farmers and 22 percent of the acreage, while farms with 1,000 acres or more of cotton accounted for 29 percent of all cotton farmers and 68 percent of all cotton acreage. On the average, farmers had 793 acres of cotton and they produced an average of 1,264 bales of cotton.

For the other countries of Central America available data did not permit correction of farmer numbers in order to eliminate duplication where the same person had two or more farms. Therefore, data on number of farms presumably overstates the number of farmers. In El Salvador 86 percent of the farmers in 1966-67 registered 86 acres or less of cotton, but this group accounted for only 24 percent of the total acreage. In contrast, the 8 percent of the farmers whose cotton acreage was 173 acres or more accounted for 65 percent of the total cotton acreage. The average for all farmers in El Salvador was 60 acres.

A somewhat similar situation is found in Nicaragua, where in 1966-67 the 71 percent of the farmers with 86 acres of cotton or less accounted for 14 percent of the acreage, whereas the 19 percent of the farmers with areas of 173 acres or more accounted for 75 percent of the total acreage. The average acreage per farmer for all cotton farmers in Nicaragua was 105 acres.

No data are available on the size distribution of cotton farms in Honduras and Costa Rica, but national aggregates of the number of cotton farmers and cotton acreage indicate that the average acreage in Honduras was 78 acres and the average in Costa Rica was 168 acres in 1967-68.

Cotton's Competitive Position Strong

Generally speaking, the farmer who obtains high yields with reasonable production efficiency finds cotton much more profitable than most other products to which he might turn as an alternative. An exception might be sugarcane, if high yields could be counted upon and a mill that could handle the extra production were close by. Small acreages might be equally or more profitable

in some fruits or vegetables for nearby markets, but any widespread shift from cotton to such products might soon glut the available market. One of the strong points favoring cotton is the experience -- and therefore the confidence -- that cotton is a product that can always be sold and that the market price is more stable under wide shifts in local availabilities than are the prices of other products. These factors are important to farmers as well as to banks and other institutions and firms that have business dealings with farmers.

Another factor that favors continued cotton production is the level of land values and rents that have evolved in cotton areas. The general supposition is that top-grade cotton land in Guatemala and El Salvador is now valued at about \$175 to \$200 per acre, and rents run from about \$20 to more than \$30 per acre. Indications are that these values are lower in the other Central American countries, but even so, land prices and rents in cotton areas of each of the countries are considered by local analysts to be relatively high. Cotton land with such a price tag tends to be thought of as best suited for cotton. Few farmers who are able to get high cotton yields on such land would think seriously of switching to cattle, although cotton farmers whose net income has declined as a result of rising costs or declining yields may mention the possibility of shifting to cattle. It is not considered feasible for large farmers to combine cotton farming with cattle raising on these portions of a farm that are less suited for cotton production since it is maintained that a buffer of as much as a mile should separate cotton fields and pasture land if ample safeguards are to be taken to avoid poisoning cattle with cotton insecticides. Nevertheless, not all farmers are this careful, and it is not unusual for cattle to come in close contact with cotton fields--even to graze them after the cotton has been picked.

Although cotton that is high yielding and profitable appears to have few if any close competitors, there are instances where land that was once in cotton is now in a different use. Some land that was ill-suited for cotton in each of the countries has reverted to other uses, but the largest shifting has been in El Salvador, where total cotton acreage this season is expected to be considerably less than half the recent record.

Following a reduction of cotton acreage from 203,000 acres in 1965-66 to 122,000 acres in 1966-67, a study was made of the use of the land taken out of cotton. Of the nearly 81,000 acres taken out of cotton, 48 percent was planted to corn, 30 percent was devoted to natural pasture, 8 percent to rice, and 6 percent to Kenaf. The remaining 8 percent was divided among a variety of cash and subsistence crops.

One can reasonably conclude that in the foreseeable future the most profitable cotton land in Central America will stay in cotton production. The land that has been retired from cotton has generally been land that for various reasons was not yielding, or did not promise to yield, an income that was commensurate with the costs involved and thus to assure a profit. The fact that the bulk of the land retired from cotton in El Salvador during 1966-67 was devoted to corn and natural pasture does not appear to mean that these uses promised the

highest profit of any alternative crop. In fact, there appears to be a basis for the hypothesis that net farm income from corn or natural pasture was much less than might have been expected from cotton or certain other alternative uses, but costs were also so much smaller that the virtual insurance against loss and promise of a moderate net profit justified the lower-order land use. Currently, it appears that where land in El Salvador is at all suitable for cotton production, rice is the crop most likely to compete with cotton for the use of land, and even this crop offers weak competition compared with efficiently produced high-yielding cotton.

There is no question but that there are diverse forces at work in the Central American cotton industry. Despite the problems that farmers have faced, their rate of progress in overcoming them has been noteworthy, and there is reason to believe that rapid progress will continue to be made in improving the efficiency of cotton production. Under such a situation, and assuming that prices hold generally within the range that has prevailed over the past 5 years or so and do not fluctuate too violently from year to year, net profits of efficient producers will continue to be adequate to encourage some further expansion of cotton production in Central America even after cotton prices are no longer stimulated by the generally tight situation for longer staples. Thus, while cotton in Central America may not continue to be the expansionist force in the economy of Central America that it has been during much of the past 15 years, it will still be a strong sustaining force as it supplies the raw material for a major domestic manufacturing industry and serves as an important earner of foreign exchange. From the standpoint of the U.S. cotton producer, the continued progress of cotton in Central America will mean continued keen competition in foreign markets.

Although this analysis applies to the general position of cotton in the agriculture of Central America it is noteworthy that the sharp decline in price between planting time and harvest time of the current season is now expected by a number of observers to reduce plantings in 1969-70.

Prices

It is customary for Central American cotton to be sold f.o.b. Pacific ports. The basic quotation is for Middling 1-1/16", and a prescribed schedule of prices is applicable to the other qualities. In the countries where the cotton moves through a cooperative, it and the first buyer of the cotton agree on the basic price (basis M-1-1/16") and the size lot. As the actual lot is drawn together for delivery to the ship, the buyer and cooperative evaluate the samples and agree on the number of bales in each quality description. Any quality problems are thus cleared up between buyer and cooperative before the cotton is shipped.

In Nicaragua, which is believed roughly typical of the whole of Central America in this regard, the established premium for Strict Middling cotton in 1967-68 was 59 U.S. cent points per pound and the discounts for Strict Low Middling and Low Middling were 148 and 394 points, respectively. In the designated spot markets in the United States, the corresponding price differences for 1-1/16" cotton are a premium of 49 points for Strict Middling and discounts of 185 and 495 points for Strict Low Middling and Low Middling, respectively.

Exports and Competition with U.S. Cotton

Ever since the major expansion got underway in cotton production in Central America, the bulk of production has been exported. In fact, exports rose considerably faster than domestic mill consumption. In 1960-61, for example, exports amounted to something over 6 bales for each bale consumed, but in 1965-66 when the peak export level of 1,189,000 bales was reached, some 12 bales were exported for each bale consumed domestically. The level of exports dropped to 892,000 bales in 1966-67, picked up to 911,000 in 1967-68, and are estimated at 1,004,000 bales this season. This level therefore exceeds the level in the past 2 years but is below the level in the 3 years 1963-64/1965-66 inclusive.

Japan is by far the largest customer for Central American cotton, taking over two-thirds of the exports of the 3 leading producers last season. The share taken by Japan is highest for El Salvador where 94 percent of last season's exports went to this one destination. The corresponding percentages were 74 percent for Nicaragua and 48 percent for Guatemala. In the case of El Salvador practically all of the remaining exports went to other Far Eastern markets, whereas for both Guatemala and Nicaragua European markets took most of the remainder.

Shipments to Japan represent a cross-section of the qualities grown in Central America -- which ranged from Strict Low Middling to Strict Middling, with considerable quantities carrying some color and mostly around 1-1/32" to 1-1/16" in length. In late January 1969 offering prices for Central American SM-1-1/16" cotton, c.i.f., Osaka, ranged from about 25.0¢ per pound to about 26.5¢ per pound. Nicaraguan prices tend to be lowest; Salvadoran highest. An understanding of the competition between U.S. and Central American cottons in the Japanese market requires consideration of fiber with widely different characteristics. In most years about three-fifths of the U.S. cotton moved to Japan is less than 1" in staple length. Central American exports to Japan are far greater than U.S. exports to Japan of the same qualities. During the past year or so, when exportable supplies of the longer staples have been less abundant in the U.S., and the price generally out-of-line with other growths in foreign markets, Japan has obtained an even smaller percentage of its total imports of longer staples of upland cotton from the United States.

Thus, while Central America is characteristically a major competitor in foreign markets, U.S. ability to compete was lessened during the last 2 seasons by the tight supply of U.S. longer staples and by price disparity. So long as this condition exists, Central American cotton will continue to enjoy an unusually favorable market situation. Over the longer run, however, there is no practical reason why U.S. cotton cannot compete with Central American cotton for a reasonable share of the Japanese market for the medium and longer staples of upland cotton provided it is competitive in price and quality and that adequate supplies are available on a continuing basis.

Consumption and the Textile Industry

The establishment of the Central American Common Market has had a marked effect upon the cotton textile industry in Central America. Since each country is

Table 1.--Cotton; Acreage, yield, and production in Central America by country and total, 1960 to date.

	Costa Rica			El Salvador			Guatemala			Honduras			Nicaragua			Total		
Year																		
beg.	:Acre-:Yield:Prod.:	:Acre-:Yield:Prod.:	:Acre-:Yield:Prod.:	:Acre-:Yield:Prod.:	:Acre-:Yield:Prod.:	:Acre-:Yield:Prod.:	:Acre-:Yield:Prod.:	:Acre-:Yield:Prod.:	:Acre-:Yield:Prod.:	:Acre-:Yield:Prod.:	:Acre-:Yield:Prod.:	:Acre-:Yield:Prod.:	:Acre-:Yield:Prod.:	:Acre-:Yield:Prod.:	:Acre-:Yield:Prod.:	:Acre-:Yield:Prod.:	:Acre-:Yield:Prod.:	
Aug. 1:	:age 1/	:age 1/	:age 1/	:age 1/	:age 1/	:age 1/	:age 1/	:age 1/	:age 1/	:age 1/	:age 1/	:age 1/	:age 1/	:age 1/	:age 1/	:age 1/	:age 1/	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
:	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
:	per 1,000	per 1,000	per 1,000	per 1,000	per 1,000	per 1,000	per 1,000	per 1,000	per 1,000	per 1,000	per 1,000	per 1,000	per 1,000	per 1,000	per 1,000	per 1,000	per 1,000	
:	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	
:	1960...	1961...	1962...	1963...	1964...	1965...	1966...	1967...	1968...	1969...	1970...	1971...	1972...	1973...	1974...	1975...	1976...	
	8	308	5	144	643	193	57	792	94	4	727	5	141	517	152	354	609	
	7	369	5	191	676	269	105	699	153	11	794	17	186	658	255	500	671	
	7	488	7	218	731	332	161	721	242	15	732	22	232	685	331	633	708	
	7	525	8	282	587	345	203	712	301	21	761	33	285	721	428	798	671	
	12	576	15	274	657	375	222	675	312	35	731	53	331	824	568	874	727	
	16	665	22	203	567	240	232	852	412	45	540	51	351	692	506	847	698	
	18	494	18	122	704	179	209	680	296	35	644	46	372	679	526	756	676	
	21	487	21	101	765	161	218	773	351	28	674	39	362	621	468	730	684	
	21	489	21	130	683	185	234	749	365	28	662	38	320	705	470	733	707	

1/ Calculated from unrounded acreage and production figures.

Sources:

Costa Rica: Central Bank of Costa Rica from Acra.
 El Salvador: Ministry of Agriculture and Cotton Cooperative.
 Guatemala: Bank of Guatemala.
 Honduras: Cotton Cooperative.
 Nicaragua: Cotton Commission.

Table 2.--Cotton: Number of Producers 1/

Year	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Total
1965-66.....	95	2,963	528	282	4,780	8,648
1966-67.....	122	2,268	363	370	3,552	6,675
1967-68.....	125	1,567	350	360	3,378	5,780

1/ Presumably refers to the number of "farms" registered for cotton production in the years indicated.
 Source: Cotton in Central America, 1967, SIECA, Guatemala City, Guatemala, C.A., May 20, 1968.

Table 3.--Cotton: Estimated cost per acre of producing seed cotton,
Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua,
crop year 1967-68 1/

Item	Guatemala	El Salvador	Nicaragua
	Dollars <u>per acre</u>	Dollars <u>per acre</u>	Dollars <u>per acre</u>
Labor and machine costs <u>2/</u> ...	51	69	78
Seed.....	2	1	3
Fertilizer.....	8	12	14
Pest control.....	46	47	49
Total direct costs.....	107	129	144
Land cost.....	20	32	10
Overhead.....	25	18	20
Total costs.....	152	179	174
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Yield per acre of lint.....	773	765	621
	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
Cost expressed as cents per pound of lint.....	19.7	23.4	28.0

1/ Includes delivery of seed cotton to gins but does not include ginning.

2/ Except cost of applying insecticides, which is included in "pest control".

Source: Based on cost studies obtained in the respective countries. May not be based on fully representative samples within a country or be completely comparable between countries.

Table 4.--Cotton: Average price per pound, August 1963 to date at Osaka, Japan
for specified growths of SM 1-1/16 inch

Year and month	Nicaragua	El Salvador	Guatemala	Year and month	Nicaragua	El Salvador	Guatemala	Year and month	Nicaragua	El Salvador	Guatemala
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.		Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.		Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
1963:				1965:				1967:			
August.....	29.19	29.41	30.04	August.....	(1/)	28.01	27.75	August.....	27.66	28.76	28.86
September....	28.62	29.45	29.71	September...	26.59	28.01	27.72	September...	29.00	30.02	29.88
October.....	28.80	29.18	29.27	October.....	26.59	27.81	27.61	October.....	29.22	30.54	30.40
November.....	28.73	29.31	29.48	November...	26.58	27.69	27.60	November...	29.70	30.81	30.79
December.....	29.10	29.90	30.02	December...	26.51	27.61	27.53	December...	30.46	31.52	31.39
January.....	28.86	30.14	30.04	January.....	26.51	27.58	27.51	January.....	30.39	31.52	31.41
February.....	28.63	30.02	29.92	February...	26.77	27.65	26.78	February...	29.99	31.59	31.33
March.....	23.14	29.67	29.38	March.....	27.60	28.05	28.05	March.....	29.45	31.35	30.66
April.....	28.46	29.85	29.31	April.....	27.89	28.21	28.21	April.....	29.04	30.86	30.32
May.....	27.90	29.89	(1/)	May.....	27.83	28.21	28.21	May.....	28.58	30.67	29.86
June.....	28.02	29.77	(1/)	June.....	27.01	28.21	28.21	June.....	28.44	30.42	29.42
July.....	27.94	29.26	(1/)	July.....	25.52	(1/)	(1/)	July.....	28.44	30.24	29.21
1964:				1966:				1968:			
August.....	(1/)	29.08	29.06	August.....	25.61	(1/)	26.63	August.....	28.23	30.22	29.40
September....	28.99	29.39	29.10	September...	25.64	(1/)	26.73	September...	27.87	28.94	28.82
October.....	28.99	29.12	29.02	October.....	25.55	25.78	26.61	October.....	27.39	28.56	28.41
November.....	28.32	29.33	28.91	November...	25.78	26.35	26.75	November...	26.47	28.25	27.48
December.....	27.97	29.18	28.96	December...	26.33	27.51	27.41	December...	25.59	27.29	26.52
January.....	27.64	28.99	28.55	January.....	27.11	28.18	28.00	January 2/...	25.16	26.71	26.12
February.....	26.78	28.20	27.95	February...	27.90	28.59	28.40	February...	--	--	--
March.....	27.27	28.75	28.84	March.....	27.08	28.74	28.84	March.....	--	--	--
April.....	27.59	28.87	29.25	April.....	27.12	28.83	28.80	April.....	--	--	--
May.....	27.38	28.36	29.25	May.....	26.49	28.43	28.70	May.....	--	--	--
June.....	27.60	27.63	29.26	June.....	26.36	28.22	28.67	June.....	--	--	--
July.....	27.90	28.01	28.06	July.....	26.44	28.30	28.40	July.....	--	--	--

1/ Quotations not available.
2/ Two weeks.

Source: Compiled from reports of FAS Analysis Branch.

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comparatively small, the elimination of duties among members has greatly enlarged the potential market area for the products of any firm desiring to produce for export. It must be recognized, of course, that it takes time and effort to develop an effective marketing organization to properly serve the entire area. In fact, the effort required may discourage some firms from trying to broaden their market, but others see it as a real opportunity either to expand production of their present product lines and broaden their market area geographically or to narrow their product lines so as to improve production efficiency and sell the larger production over the larger geographical area.

To date, most of the cooperation by the industry, banks, and government groups appears to have been in such directions as keeping the total size of the industry from exceeding the market potential of the common market area and helping the countries with the least developed textile industries to benefit from most of the expansion. Little, if any, cooperative effort appears to have been directed at helping firms decide to specialize in particular product lines.

Each country has enlarged its textile industry, and total cotton consumption in the current season is expected to total 128,000 bales. This compares with 98,000 bales in 1965-66 and 54,000 bales in 1960-61.

El Salvador has the oldest and largest industry and will consume about 54,000 bales this season. It is followed in size with a consumption of 45,000 bales in Guatemala, 15,000 in Nicaragua, 8,000 in Honduras, and 6,000 in Costa Rica. Further expansion and modernization is in progress but the rate of growth that has prevailed in recent years is not expected to be maintained.

Exports of cotton textiles to countries outside the Central American Common Market have not been of general importance to date. In part this reflects the lack of full development of markets within the common market that are highly protected against imports from nonmember countries. Central American textile firms are aware of the limited market opportunities as well as keen competition for increased quantities of staple textile items as contrasted with the outlook for specialty items that once were largely imported since the market in individual countries was too small to justify local production. In time, one would expect the mills of Central America to reduce their product ranges and concentrate on a larger volume of a smaller number of products, but the year-to-year progress in this matter is unlikely to be dramatic.

Over the next 5 or 10 years the prospect is that cotton consumption within Central America will absorb but a small part of increased cotton production. Over the same period a higher proportion of total textile needs will be produced domestically rather than imported.

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ERRATA

Statistical Analysis of Some Factors That Influence World Cotton Stocks and Prices, FC 7-69, April 1969: The labels on the chart on page 8 were inadvertently reversed. "Percent" should point to the broken line, and "actual carryover" should point to the solid line.

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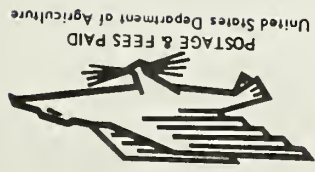
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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SOME FACTORS THAT

INFLUENCE WORLD COTTON STOCKS AND PRICES

Factors that influence changes in world cotton stocks and foreign world cotton prices (c.i.f. Liverpool) have an important bearing on the health of cotton industries in all cotton producing and consuming nations. Analysis of all factors that influence cotton stocks and prices is extremely complex, and no attempt was made here to resolve into a single solution the many interrelationships involved. This paper seeks to identify statistically some of the important factors.

Methodology

Standard least-squares regression techniques were used in the analysis to measure correlations between prices, stocks, and various independent variables over the 20-year period 1948-67. The independent variables selected were those that logically could be expected to be associated with the dependent variables. All of the statistical measurements presented here are based on simple linear regressions--that is, only one independent variable at a time was measured against the dependent variable. Unless so indicated, coefficients are statistically significant at the 5-percent probability level. Price correlations were negative, as expected. For example, prices decline as production rises and vice versa.

Major findings

1. During the period 1948-67, changes in stocks -- world, United States, and foreign -- were closely associated with prices.

This paper was prepared by Vernon L. Harness, Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

2. Changes in world cotton production and consumption levels were more highly correlated to price than were changes in stock levels.
3. Changes in foreign non-Communist production were significantly correlated with changes in price and with world stocks.
4. Changes in U. S. production during a given season had no significant association with changes in world stocks or with prices.
5. Changes in production of cellulosic fibers had a higher association with cotton price variations than did changes in cotton stocks.
6. Changes in the ratio of world carryover of cotton to world disappearance were not significantly related to price.
7. No attempt was made to determine a "desirable" level of world carryover. However, since 1948 there has been a strong tendency for world carryover to remain at between 5 and 7 months' supply. Average world carryover since 1948 has been equal to approximately 6 months' disappearance.

Stocks

At the beginning of the 1948 season world stocks totaled less than 15 million bales, the smallest carryover in more than a decade. The beginning of 1966 saw a world carryover of more than 30 million bales, the largest on record. During the two-decade interval, there were periods when world carryover increased for several years in succession and other periods during which disappearance exceeded production.

The effects of stock changes on prices have often been discussed by cotton leaders. Examples are the prospective large stocks at the beginning of the 1950, 1956, and 1966 seasons. The first of these periods, 1950, does not merit discussion since the ratio of carryover to disappearance was declining and since the world was critically short of cotton a year later when beginning stocks equaled only 34 percent of disappearance. Beginning stocks in 1956 and 1966 represented 7 months' supply.

Stocks were correlated with world prices to determine the relationship of stock changes and location to price. As expected, cotton stocks have an important bearing on prices. Changes in world stocks explained 47 percent of the variation in prices over the 20-year period ($r^2 = 0.47$). The analysis showed that a 1-million-bale change in world stocks was associated with a change in the opposite direction of 1.1 cents per pound in the market price. In terms of elasticity (ratio of percentage change in world price to associated percentage change in stocks) a 1.0-percent change in world stocks was associated at mean values with a 0.65-percent change in the opposite direction in price (elasticity = -0.65). Stocks held in the United States and in non-centrally planned countries each had an r^2 of 0.33 when measured against price. (It should be noted that r^2 data are not additive). Stocks held in Communist countries had an r^2 of .58. No

significant relationships were found when stocks in foreign non-Communist exporting and importing nations were compared with price. The foregoing suggests that while changes in world stocks do influence price, it probably matters less where the stocks are physically located or where stock changes take place.

Ratio of stocks to disappearance

Sometimes it is asserted that world carryover as a percentage of world disappearance is a prime price determinant. No significant association was found between price and world stocks. These comparisons suggest that over the past 20 years world prices have been affected little by changing carryover related to use; i.e., it seems to matter little whether carryover represents 5 months' or 7 months' supply (the 20-year average carryover was equal to 6 months' supply).

Another problem with regard to stocks is one of determining and maintaining a "desirable" level comprising a wide range of qualities. Needless to say, consuming countries want ample supplies of cotton of widely differing characteristics, while producing countries want to avoid burdensome stocks. It is in the interest of all countries for world supplies to be large enough to meet market requirements and to discourage further inroads of manmade fibers due to shortages of specific qualities of cotton. Adequate supplies of the various qualities on a continuing basis is essential for cotton to maintain its markets.

Beyond these broad generalizations, there seems to be no consensus as to what precisely is a "desirable" level of carryover. However, certain observations can be made about world stocks over the past 21 years (1948-68). Also, differences in stock fluctuations during the 1948-68 period can be compared with an earlier period so as to gain additional insight into the problem. Discussion in this section is based on ratios of beginning world stocks to world disappearance. The 21-year period 1948-68 was compared with the 21-year period 1920-40 to learn (1) whether the level of carryover differed from one period to another, and (2) whether stock fluctuations differed in amplitude or timing. The 1920-40 period was selected to represent a time when the world cotton situation was less complex i.e., there were fewer major exporting and consuming nations, relatively little competition from other fibers, and fewer government policies that influenced cotton production, use, prices, or trade. The period 1941-47 was omitted since conditions during and immediately after a world war are atypical.

In both periods average carryover was equal to just over 6 months' average disappearance. However, fluctuations were considerably less severe in the 1948-68 period than in the 1920-40 span. In the recent period, world stocks held within a one month's supply on either side of the average of 6-months' supply, except in 1950 when only 4-months' supply was carried over and in 1951 and 1968 when just under 5-months' supply was available. Carryover did not exceed 7-months' supply during the 1948-68 period. In the earlier period, 1920-40, carryover fell outside of a range 1 month on either side

of the average in 15 of the 21 seasons. Beginning supply exceeded 7-months' disappearance in 9 seasons, while less than 5 months' supply was on hand at the beginning of 6 seasons.

Clearly, stocks fluctuated less during the later period than before World War II. Also, it seems clear that stocks have tended to move around a level of about 6-months' supply. Whether this level is a desirable goal depends upon a number of complex factors, such as the range of qualities of cotton in the carryover. Certainly it would be difficult to achieve fluctuations around the desired level much smaller than have occurred since 1948. Also, it might prove undesirable to attempt to hold carryover below the average level since poor growing conditions in a given season could result in a smaller-than-anticipated crop and open the door to price increases and supply uncertainties that would encourage further shifts to manmade fiber.

Production vs. price

Since 1948 (after the reconstruction period immediately following World War II), world cotton production has climbed from about 30 million bales to nearly 52 million. Aggregate production in foreign non-Communist countries increased from 9.5 million bales in 1948 to 25 million in 1968, while production in Communist nations rose from 5.6 million to 16 million. During the earlier part of the period, larger foreign production was achieved mainly through additional area, whereas higher yields accounted for much of the increased output in recent years. Cotton production in the United States amounted to 14.6 million bales in 1948 and 10.9 million in 1968. Whereas other countries increased both cotton area and yields during the post-World War II period, the United States successfully offset increased yields by various government programs restricting cotton acreage.

Production is, of course, a key factor affecting price, and changes in world output accounted for two-thirds of the variation in price over the 20-year period ($r^2 = 0.67$). A 1-million-bale change in world production was associated with a change in the opposite direction of 0.7 cents per pound in price. (Communist production vs. price was $r^2 = 0.43$). Foreign production (excluding Communist) was significantly associated with prices ($r^2 = 0.55$). A 1-million-bale change in the aggregate crop was associated with a change in the opposite direction of 1.2 cents per pound. On the other hand, U. S. production in a given season had virtually no statistical association with world prices ($r^2 = 0.003$)--an indication of successful U. S. efforts to avoid market price disruptions by storing cotton rather than pushing the commodity onto world markets at inopportune times.

A number of multiple regressions were computed, in which world cotton production and several other factors such as cotton consumption and manmade fiber production were measured against price. Results were inconclusive; i.e., a satisfactory statistical model was not discovered. However, in nearly every regression, production stood out as the dominant factor affecting prices.

Total supply vs. price

Since both stocks and production are important factors associated with price, the relationship between total supply (beginning stocks and production) and prices was measured. However, changes in world supply did not explain a larger portion of changes in price than did production alone. World stocks plus U. S. production did become more highly associated ($r^2 = 0.63$), as did world stocks plus foreign non-centrally planned production ($r^2 = 0.56$). Comparison of changes in world production plus ending stocks explained little additional price variation. Again, the association between price and U. S. production plus ending world stocks was relatively high ($r^2 = 0.48$), while the association between price and other non-Communist production plus ending world stocks was higher ($r^2 = 0.64$).

The correlation of U. S. production plus U. S. ending stocks with prices was relatively small ($r^2 = 0.30$) but significant. By contrast, foreign non-Communist production plus U. S. ending stocks were much more closely associated with price ($r^2 = 0.62$), which suggests again that factors other than U. S. stocks or U. S. production are the key forces associated with changes in prices.

Disappearance vs. price

World disappearance (consumption plus destroyed) of cotton has increased from 29.1 million bales in 1948 to over 52 million this season. Foreign non-Communist nations now use over 26 million bales, compared with about 14 million in 1948. Communist countries have increased cotton use to nearly 18 million bales--from 7.2 million in 1948. During the period under discussion, cotton consumption in the United States has generally held between 8.5 million bales and 9.5 million.

As expected, world consumption of cotton was significantly associated with price ($r^2 = 0.58$).

Manmade fiber vs. price

During the 20-year period 1948-67, production of manmade fibers increased much faster than the increase in use of cotton. World manmade fiber production, expressed in terms of raw-cotton equivalent, rose from 7.5 million bales in calendar year 1948 to 42.7 million in 1967. In the earlier period most manmade fiber produced was cellulosic, whereas non-cellulosic fiber now accounts for one-half of total manmade production. Increased use of manmade fibers has occurred in all areas. Foreign non-Communist manmade fiber production reached 23.4 million bales in 1967, up from 3.3 million in 1948. Production in Communist countries totaled 6.1 million bales in 1967, up from 0.6 million 20 years earlier. Manmade fiber production in the United States increased to 13.3 million bales in 1967 from 3.6 million in 1948.

While it is known that world cotton consumption is highly associated with cotton prices ($r^2 = 0.58$), it is noteworthy that the association between world cellulosic fiber production and cotton prices was almost as high ($r^2 = 0.55$). Cellulosic and total manmade fiber production also were highly correlated with cotton prices.

Production vs. stocks

As indicated earlier, cotton prices were affected less by the actual location of stocks than by other factors. On the other hand, world stocks are affected by the source of production. World ending carryover was correlated with U. S. cotton production and with foreign production (world cotton stocks was the dependent variable). No significant relationship was found between U. S. production during a given season and world ending stocks ($r^2 = 0.0003$), whereas annual production in other countries was highly associated with these stocks-- $r^2 = 0.47$ in foreign non-Communist countries and 0.40 in Communist nations.

U. S. willingness to make adjustments in domestic cotton programs was surely a prime factor in the lack of statistical association between U. S. production and stocks.

Table 1.--Selected results of regressions between specified dependent and independent variables 1/

Item	r^2	T-value <u>2/</u>	Average elasticity of selected variables <u>3/</u>
Dependent variable			
Foreign cotton price			
Independent variables			
World beginning cotton stocks.....	0.47	-3.97	-0.65
U. S. beginning cotton stocks.....	.33	-2.99	--
Foreign Non-Communist beginning cotton stocks.....	.33	-2.97	--
Communist beginning cotton stocks.....	.58	-4.95	--
World cotton production.....	.67	-6.03	-1.16
U. S. cotton production <u>4/</u>003	-0.22	--
Foreign Non-Communist cotton production.....	.55	-4.67	--
Communist cotton production.....	.43	-3.69	--
World cotton consumption.....	.58	-5.02	-1.03
Foreign Non-Communist cotton consumption.....	.62	-5.47	--
Communist cotton consumption.....	.59	-5.10	--
World production of manmade fibers.....	.44	-3.79	-.28
Foreign Non-Communist production of manmade fibers.....	.47	-3.99	--
Communist production of manmade fibers.....	.51	-4.29	--
World production of cellulosic manmade fibers.....	.55	-4.72	-.56
Foreign Non-Communist production of cellu- losic manmade fibers.....	.59	-5.09	--
Communist production of cellulosic manmade fibers.....	.57	-4.90	--
Ratio of world beginning cotton stocks to world disappearance <u>4/5/</u>09	-1.30	--
Ratio of world ending cotton stocks to world disappearance <u>4/6/</u>19	-1.06	--
Dependent variable			
World ending cotton stocks			
Independent variables			
U. S. cotton production <u>4/</u>0003	-.08	-.02
Foreign Non-Communist cotton production.....	.47	+3.99	+5.1
Communist cotton production.....	.40	+3.44	+5.0

1/ Using the form $y = a + bX$. (N = 20 -- 1948-67 time series).

2/ T value approximately 2.10 or higher indicates statistical significance at the 5-percent probability level.

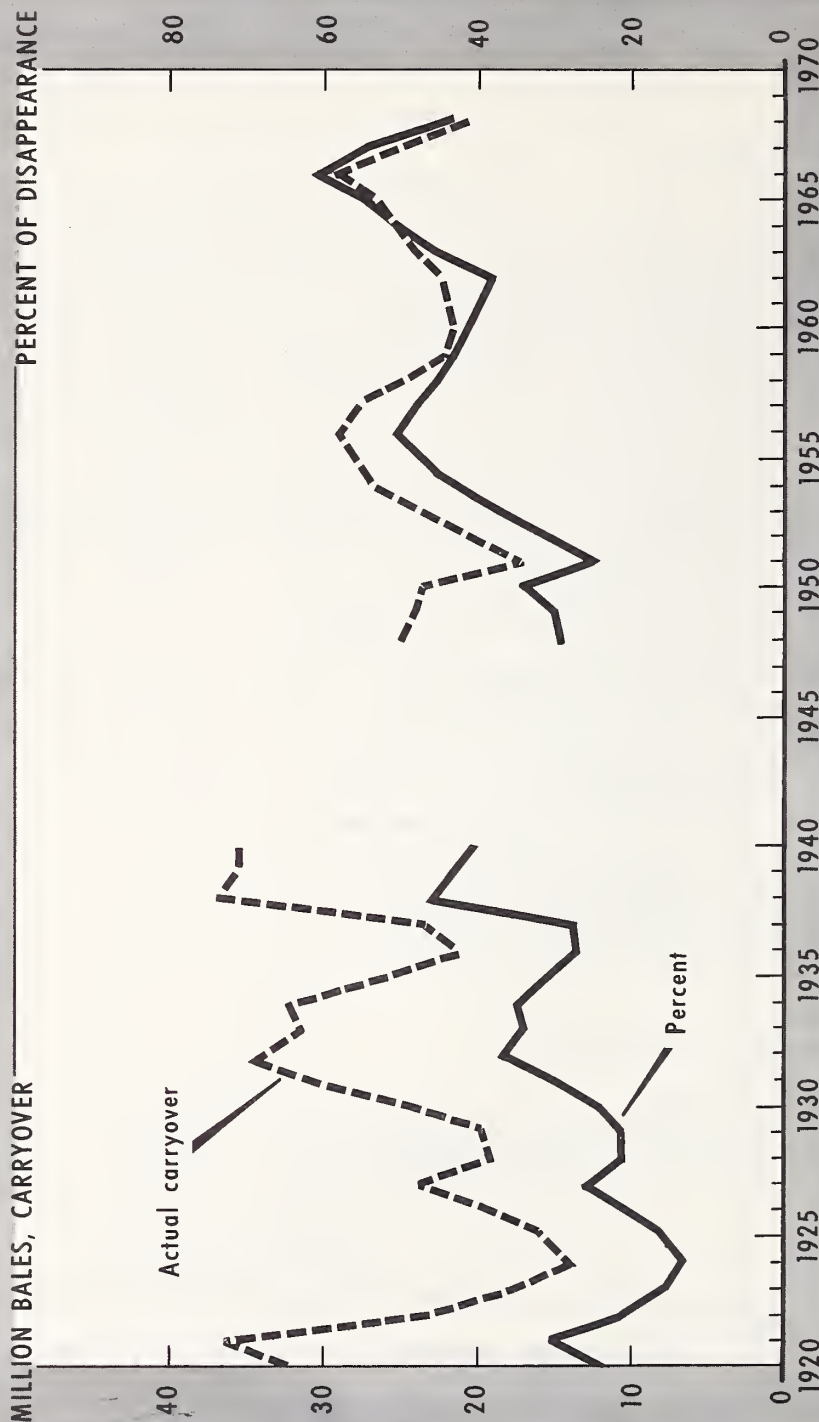
3/ E (of price) = $\left(\frac{b}{1}\right) \left(\frac{\text{average quantity}}{\text{average price}}\right)$ and E (of stocks) = $\left(\frac{b}{1}\right) \left(\frac{\text{average production}}{\text{average stocks}}\right)$.

4/ Not significant at 5-percent probability level.

5/ Percentage beginning world stocks is of world disappearance (consumption plus destroyed).

6/ Percentage ending world stocks is of world disappearance (consumption plus destroyed).

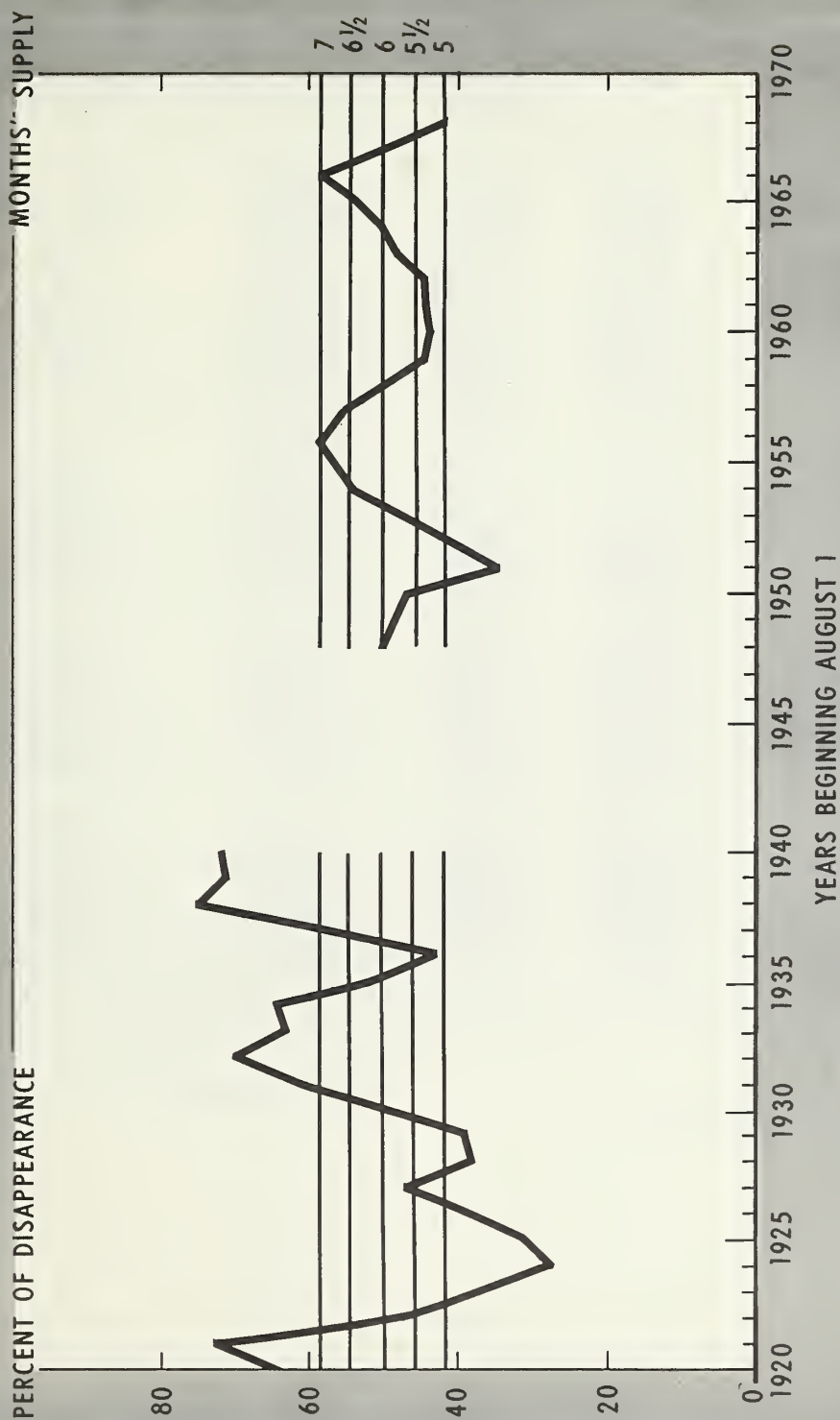
WORLD COTTON CARRYOVER, ACTUAL AND PERCENT OF WORLD DISAPPEARANCE



YEARS BEGINNING AUGUST 1

DATA FOR 1940-48, WORLD WAR II AND IMMEDIATE POSTWAR PERIOD, ARE NOT TYPICAL AND THEREFORE EXCLUDED.

WORLD COTTON CARRYOVER AS A PERCENT OF WORLD DISAPPEARANCE



DATA FOR 1940-48, WORLD WAR II AND IMMEDIATE POSTWAR PERIOD, ARE NOT TYPICAL AND THEREFORE EXCLUDED.

Table 2.--Selected data used in regression computations

Season beginning August 1	Cotton price <u>1/</u>	Beginning cotton stocks <u>2/</u>			
		World	United States	Foreign	
				Non-Communist	Communist
	Cents per pound	1,000 bales	1,000 bales <u>4/</u>	1,000 bales <u>3/</u>	1,000 bales <u>3/</u>
1948.....	39.60	14,565	3,080	9,136	2,049
1949.....	40.30	14,969	5,287	8,057	1,325
1950.....	57.18	16,845	6,846	8,041	1,158
1951.....	46.43	12,080	2,278	7,978	1,524
1952.....	38.59	15,420	2,789	10,137	2,194
1953.....	38.14	18,412	5,605	9,776	2,731
1954.....	38.54	21,277	9,728	8,628	2,521
1955.....	34.79	23,155	11,205	9,514	2,136
1956.....	32.69	25,194	14,529	7,871	2,494
1957.....	33.40	23,780	11,323	9,096	2,861
1958.....	28.78	22,225	8,737	9,738	3,250
1959.....	29.16	21,450	8,885	8,880	3,385
1960.....	30.39	20,310	7,559	8,932	3,519
1961.....	30.28	20,098	7,228	9,796	2,774
1962.....	29.26	19,606	7,831	9,171	2,304
1963.....	29.30	22,837	11,216	9,454	1,967
1964.....	28.84	25,174	12,378	9,822	2,574
1965.....	27.91	27,470	14,291	10,126	2,853
1966.....	28.43	30,160	16,862	10,080	3,018
1967.....	31.46	26,497	12,533	10,573	2,991

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.--Selected data used in regression computations
(continued)

Season beginning August 1	Cotton production			
	World	United States	Foreign	
			Non-Communist	Communist
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales <u>4/</u>	1,000 bales <u>3/</u>	1,000 bales <u>3/</u>
1948.....	29,689	14,619	9,514	5,556
1949.....	33,236	15,921	10,752	6,563
1950.....	30,984	9,879	12,167	8,938
1951.....	39,163	15,069	13,500	10,594
1952.....	40,750	15,166	13,772	11,812
1953.....	42,092	16,402	13,840	11,850
1954.....	41,015	13,591	15,937	11,487
1955.....	43,647	14,680	16,377	12,590
1956.....	41,891	13,027	15,913	12,951
1957.....	42,038	10,920	16,900	14,218
1958.....	44,524	11,424	17,447	15,653
1959.....	46,873	14,554	16,601	15,718
1960.....	46,549	14,416	18,979	13,154
1961.....	45,165	14,448	19,482	11,235
1962.....	47,831	14,890	21,921	11,020
1963.....	50,174	15,299	21,967	12,908
1964.....	52,503	15,246	22,939	14,318
1965.....	53,908	14,851	23,554	15,503
1966.....	48,609	9,859	22,807	15,943
1967.....	47,464	7,215	23,821	16,428

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.--Selected data used in regression computations
(continued)

Calendar year	Total manmade fiber production			
	World	United States	Foreign	
			Non-Communist	Communist
	1,000 bales 6/	1,000 bales 6/	1,000 bales 6/	1,000 bales 6/
1948.....	7,506	3,617	3,338	551
1949.....	8,155	3,353	4,093	709
1950.....	10,483	4,268	5,282	933
1951.....	12,006	4,564	6,349	1,093
1952.....	10,920	4,283	5,365	1,272
1953.....	12,841	4,648	6,713	1,480
1954.....	13,912	4,439	7,816	1,657
1955.....	16,190	5,472	8,749	1,969
1956.....	17,106	5,275	9,689	2,142
1957.....	18,541	5,720	10,456	2,365
1958.....	17,479	5,297	9,577	2,605
1959.....	20,387	6,461	11,146	2,780
1960.....	22,036	6,286	12,736	3,014
1961.....	23,313	6,593	13,339	3,381
1962.....	26,437	8,046	14,700	3,691
1963.....	29,395	8,818	16,578	3,999
1964.....	33,662	10,131	19,051	4,480
1965.....	36,876	11,769	20,042	5,065
1966.....	40,412	12,970	21,818	5,624
1967.....	42,728	13,247	23,389	6,092

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.--Selected data used in regression computations
(continued)

Season beginning August 1	Cotton consumption			
	World	United States	Foreign	
			Non-Communist	Communist
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales 4/	1,000 bales 3/	1,000 bales 3/
1948.....	29,086	7,795	14,071	7,220
1949.....	31,316	8,851	14,850	7,615
1950.....	35,777	10,509	16,098	9,170
1951.....	35,701	9,196	15,985	10,520
1952.....	37,556	9,461	16,420	11,675
1953.....	38,936	8,576	18,170	12,190
1954.....	39,318	8,841	18,252	12,225
1955.....	41,432	9,210	19,335	12,887
1956.....	42,962	8,608	20,931	13,423
1957.....	43,523	7,999	20,412	15,112
1958.....	45,506	8,703	20,288	16,515
1959.....	48,076	9,017	22,129	16,930
1960.....	46,934	8,279	23,292	15,363
1961.....	45,829	8,954	23,573	13,302
1962.....	44,964	8,419	23,247	13,298
1963.....	47,634	8,609	24,442	14,583
1964.....	50,130	9,171	24,999	15,960
1965.....	51,456	9,497	24,909	17,050
1966.5/...	52,231	9,485	25,410	17,343
1967.5/...	52,275	8,982	25,597	17,683

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.--Selected data used in regression computations
(continued)

Calendar year	Cellulosic manmade fiber production			
	World	United States	Foreign	
			Non-Communist	Communist
	1,000 bales 6/	1,000 bales 6/	1,000 bales 6/	1,000 bales 6/
1948.....	7,209	3,351	3,314	544
1949.....	7,759	3,014	4,047	698
1950.....	9,862	3,753	5,194	915
1951.....	11,088	3,840	6,185	1,063
1952.....	9,763	3,380	5,160	1,223
1953.....	11,417	3,576	6,422	1,419
1954.....	12,156	3,183	7,392	1,581
1955.....	13,807	3,808	8,154	1,845
1956.....	14,318	3,448	8,870	2,000
1957.....	14,892	3,406	9,289	2,197
1958.....	13,726	3,074	8,239	2,413
1959.....	15,259	3,505	9,196	2,558
1960.....	15,787	3,085	9,943	2,759
1961.....	16,184	3,209	9,952	3,023
1962.....	17,234	3,700	10,320	3,214
1963.....	18,268	3,846	11,014	3,408
1964.....	19,639	4,101	11,826	3,712
1965.....	19,988	4,365	11,653	3,970
1966.....	20,050	4,307	11,435	4,308
1967.....	19,735	3,906	11,272	4,557

1/ Average annual c.i.f. Liverpool prices of SM 1-1/16 inches cotton from Mexico, Nicaragua, Syria, and Iran, except prior to August 1952, prices are for cotton delivered to United Kingdom mills. Some data were obtained by extrapolation.

2/ Cotton afloat (in transit, etc.) included in world data only.

3/ 480 lb. net.

4/ Running bales.

5/ Columns do not add to total because of minor revisions in data.

6/ Expressed in terms of raw cotton equivalent.

Source: Official and trade statistics, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attachés, and other information.

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A COMPARISON OF THE QUALITY OF FOREIGN AND
UNITED STATES UPLAND COTTONS AS INDICATED BY
FIBER AND SPINNING TESTS

Summary

One hundred and thirty-seven lots of cotton representing 25 foreign cotton growing countries, collected from mills in Western Europe, were given fiber and spinning tests at the Department of Agriculture's cotton testing laboratory at Clemson. The results were then compared with results from the regular testing program on the U.S. cotton crop. It was found that U.S. cotton was superior in at least five of nine measures of quality to 8 growths out of 25. It was superior in more tests than it was inferior to 10 other growths, equal to 4 growths, and inferior to 3.

Introduction

This report is the third 1/ from a research program having as its objective the analysis and evaluation of the fiber and spinning properties of foreign cottons.

U.S. cotton has faced increasingly intense competition over the years from many foreign-grown cottons in the cotton import markets of the world. While the aggregate flow of cotton in world trade has continued to be around 17 million bales annually throughout the last decade, exports of U.S. cotton declined to an average of only 3.9 million bales during the 1965-66/1967-68 seasons, compared to around 4.9 million bales during 1960-61/1964-65.

1/ R. T. Baggett and T. L. W. Bailey, Jr., Comparisons of some Fiber and Spinning Test Results of Egyptian and American Egyptian Cottons, Foreign Agricultural Service Circular, FC 7-56, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., October 17, 1956.

T. L. W. Bailey, Jr., and R. T. Baggett, Foreign and United States Upland Cotton: Quality Comparisons and Evaluations, 1955 Crop, FAS M-14, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., April, 1957.

Any analysis of the reasons for the decline in the United States' share of the world market must inevitably deal with the twin factors of price and quality. Information on cotton prices in import markets is quite readily available. There is a dearth of precise, objective information, however, on the quality of other growths as compared to U.S. cotton, particularly growths that have become prominent in recent years.

Traditional hand classing methods have not been too helpful in arriving at objective conclusions as to relative cotton quality. Many but not all of the producing countries have developed their own individual hand grading systems but these are not intended for cottons of other origins. In the importing countries there have been no internationally recognized standards for appraising the quality of cottons of all origins by hand classing methods. Each merchant and mill buyer traditionally has made his own determinations based on hand classing and his own personal experience, needs, and predilections. It has been difficult if not impossible to bring such information together in a form usable for the purpose of this study.

Lacking any conclusive method of comparing the quality of various growths by hand classing, the possibility of applying fiber and spinning tests must be considered.

Over the years laboratory instruments and machines have been developed that give fairly accurate measurements of several properties contributing to the quality of raw cotton. Such data provide a much more comprehensive and objective basis for determining spinning utility than traditional hand classing systems. The need for test data of this nature has increased because of exacting demands upon the raw fiber as a result of higher processing speeds, greater automation, and rigid yarn and fabric specifications. More and more cotton mills both in the United States and abroad now take into account certain instrument measures in purchasing cotton, and run comprehensive fiber and spinning tests for their own use.

Comprehensive fiber and spinning test data on the United States cotton crop, detailed as to location of growth, variety, grade, and staple length, have been available as the cotton comes on the market in the United States for many years. The tests are made by the Standards and Testing Branch, Cotton Division, C&MS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the results are published in biweekly reports from August through January of each season. In April all results for the season, based on testing of several hundred lots of cotton, are published in Summary of Cotton Fiber and Processing Test Results, which is available from the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

While published fiber and spinning test data may be available for some of the other growths of cotton besides American, the tests often involve different instruments and procedures, so that results may not be comparable. In the present study a substantial number of samples of cotton grown in countries other than the United States were tested by the same standard tests used routinely on American cotton. The results thus should afford reasonably accurate comparisons.

How Sample Lots of Foreign-Grown Cotton
Were Collected and Tested

Foreign-grown cottons, except those in the very short staple and extra-long staple ranges, are not readily available in the United States either in quantity or in many qualities. In this research project 137 6-pound sample lots of foreign upland cottons from 25 producing countries were collected in mid-1965 through the cooperation of a number of mills in six western European countries. The cooperating mills furnished the samples from the mix or mixes in their production lines.

The lots included cotton from the following countries:

Argentina	Dahomey	Mexico	Spain	Togo
Brazil	Greece	Nicaragua	Sudan	Turkey
Burundi	Guatemala	Nigeria	Syria	Uganda
Cameroon	Honduras	Pakistan	Tanzania	U.S.S.R.
Chad	Iran	Central African		
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Mali	Republic		

In addition, sample lots of American cotton were similarly obtained in order to determine if foreign mills were getting cotton that was representative of the American crop.

All of the lots first were given code designations and then were classified according to the Official Cotton Standards of the United States for the Grade of American Upland Cotton as well as the official standards for staple. The classing was performed by a committee of U.S. Department of Agriculture cotton classers in the Cotton Division of the Consumer and Marketing Service. The 137 lots of foreign cotton plus the lots of American cotton ranged in grade from Low Middling to Good Middling and in staple length from 15/16 inch to 1-5/32 inches.

The lots were then sent to the laboratory of the Standards and Testing Branch, Cotton Division, C&MS, at Clemson, South Carolina, where the same test procedures regularly used on the American cotton crop were applied. A detailed discussion of test procedures and the significance of results can be found in Summary of Cotton Fiber and Processing Test Results, Crop of 1967, Agricultural Information Bulletin No. 331, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., pages 3-8 and 97-119. The nine tests that were made, however, were briefly as follows:

1. Fiber length was measured by clamping a sample of cotton fibers at random, combing into a "beard", and then measuring electronically the length equal to or exceeded by 2.5 percent of the fiber. Technically, this is the "Digital Fibrograph 2.5 percent span length." Other things being equal, the greater the fiber length in upland cottons, the finer and stronger the yarn that can be made of it.

2. Fiber length uniformity was indicated by the Fibrograph 50%/2.5% value. This is the ratio between the span length of 50 percent of the fibers and the span length of 2.5 percent of the fibers. The higher the value the more uniform the cotton. Low fiber length uniformity tends to increase manufacturing waste, to make processing more difficult, and to lower the quality of the product.

3. The Micronaire test provides a relative measure of fiber fineness and maturity in combination. The test measures the resistance of a standard weight of cotton fibers, which has been compressed to a fixed volume, to the passage of a prescribed pressure of air. Low readings may indicate immature fibers which are associated with greater waste, susceptibility to the formation of neps, and poorer yarn appearance. Low readings may also indicate that there will be more fibers per cross section of yarn, and therefore the yarn will usually be stronger. An exception is that Micronaire values that are very low for a specified variety of cotton may indicate so much immaturity that yarn strength may suffer.

On the other hand, too high a Micronaire reading is associated with reduced yarn strength. For upland cottons for most uses, a Micronaire reading of 3.5 to 4.9 is considered best. In the United States, indices of average values for micronaire readings above and below the desired range, based on prices in designated spot markets, were as follows in 1967-68:

<u>Micronaire Reading</u>	<u>Index of Price</u>
2.6 and below	78
2.7 through 2.9	84
3.0 through 3.2	90
3.3 through 3.4	96
3.5 through 4.9	100
5.0 through 5.2	97
5.3 and above	94

4. Fiber strength was indicated by the Pressley flat bundle tester (0 distance between clamp jaws) in terms of thousands of pounds per square inch. Fiber strength is a key factor in determining yarn strength. Cottons with good fiber strength usually give less trouble in processing.

5. Non-lint content was determined by the Shirley Analyzer which separates the lint from foreign matter.

6. Picker and card waste (manufacturing waste) was indicated by the percentage of waste extracted in laboratory picking and carding processes. Excessive waste increases the cost of cotton products. The waste includes both foreign matter and appreciable amounts of fiber.

7. Neps are tangled masses of fibers which adversely affect yarn and fabric appearance. The number of neps per 100 square inches of card web was measured.

8. Yarn skein strength is perhaps the most important and reliable test of yarn quality because it determines the range of usefulness of a given cotton and also indicates how well it will spin and weave. This is expressed in terms of resistance to breaking of 225 yarn in pounds (yarn count x pounds).

9. Yarn appearance is expressed by an index which refers to the relative evenness, smoothness, and freedom from foreign material.

Results of fiber and spinning tests on each lot of foreign cotton (and the American export samples) were paired with average results from similar tests on cotton of the same classification, by grade and staple, in the entire United States cotton crops of 1963, 1964, and 1965. Thus, lots of cotton classed as Low Middling Spotted 31/32" for Brazil were compared with the average for all cotton similarly classed in the U.S. crops.

How Cottons From the United States and Other Countries Compare in Quality

The lots of foreign cotton tested are considered to have been representative of the cotton used by the mills from which the samples were obtained in mid-1965. It is not known, however, to what extent the samples were representative of the entire crops of the countries of origin or of crops of the specified country for other years or even of all of the cotton used in Western Europe.

Another problem is that samples of cotton from other countries first were classed, without the classers knowing the origin, according to U.S. standards and then were paired for test comparisons with the same grade and staple of U.S. cotton. There sometimes is difficulty in hand classing one country's cotton according to another country's standards, particularly if the cotton is roller-ginned and is classed according to saw-ginned standards. These difficulties should not be ever emphasized, however, because all of the cottons tested were upland cottons and the great majority were saw-ginned.

In comparing foreign cotton with U.S. cotton, average test values for all of the cotton of a particular grade and staple in three entire crops were taken for the U.S. cotton. It is obvious that some U.S. cotton would be superior to the average and some inferior to it. Also, the results are indicative only of the 1963-65 U.S. crops. It

Table 1.--Comparison of test results on samples of foreign upland cottons obtained in Western European mills with averages for cotton of same grade and staple in entire U.S. crops (summary) 1/

Country of origin	:Quali- ties	: Fiber tests					: Processing tests					: Average 2/	
		:length :mity	:Unifor- :Micro- :Stren- :naire :gth	:Non- :lint :card	:Picker, :Yarn :Yarn	:Neps :stren- :appea- :Sype- :Equal	:Infe- :rior	:No. tests U.S. cotton					
:compared:		:	:	:	:	:content:waste	:	:gth :ance :rior	:	:	:	:	
Index													
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	--	Number	
											--		
United States													
Latin America													
Argentina.....	4	96	95	92	92	183	143	150	97	100	7	4	
Brazil.....	10	99	96	99	95	206	136	121	92	98	6	3	
Guatemala.....	2	101	96	100	92	85	95	71	88	110	3	3	
Honduras.....	1	100	96	100	88	127	111	79	90	100	4	3	
Mexico.....	3	98	101	99	99	106	100	71	97	110	3	4	
Nicaragua.....	1	100	96	100	109	212	122	75	90	110	4	2	
Europe													
Greece.....	2	101	98	100	102	200	134	54	110	100	2	4	
Spain.....	1	98	82	96	95	138	150	158	76	100	8	1	
U.S.S.R.	2	100	106	98	95	132	131	58	108	105	3	2	
Asia													
Iran.....	1	101	100	100	96	216	134	50	106	110	3	3	
Pakistan.....	4	99	99	98	115	233	160	17	98	102	4	2	
Syria.....	2	100	93	100	98	164	130	75	93	100	5	3	
Turkey.....	8	100	100	100	101	236	149	25	103	104	3	3	
Africa													
Burundi.....	1	103	93	96	101	154	113	79	94	100	5	2	
Cameroon.....	3	101	97	100	95	141	103	108	97	100	2	5	
Chad.....	7	99	96	99	104	200	126	112	104	99	4	4	
Congo.....	3	101	94	93	94	188	120	146	99	93	4	3	
Dahomey.....	1	101	96	100	111	269	164	42	84	110	5	2	
Mali.....	2	101	98	100	102	242	137	83	104	105	3	5	
Nigeria.....	4	98	92	98	111	220	129	79	102	106	4	3	
Central African Republic.....	1	100	96	100	98	182	106	108	103	110	3	5	
Sudan.....	1	100	96	84	106	237	142	217	124	110	5	1	
Tanzania.....	2	98	92	92	102	147	131	58	108	100	5	2	
Togo.....	1	105	96	100	114	224	154	38	84	100	4	2	
Uganda.....	1	103	96	100	103	104	97	29	119	110	1	3	
(U.S. Export)....	6	(103)	(102)	(87)	(105)	(69)	(90)	--	(105)	(91)	(4)	(4)	

Footnotes to Table 1

1/ This table summarizes the results of tests made on samples of foreign upland cottons, from one to 10 qualities (grade and staple) from each country obtained in mills in Western Europe in 1965, as compared with average test results for cotton of the same grades and staples in the entire U.S. crops of 1963, 1964, and 1965. All of the test results as, for instance, on fiber strength or length uniformity on samples for a given country were averaged and the average was compared with the average for U.S. cottons of the same grades or staples, the latter being given the index number of 100. The higher the index number for fiber length, fiber length uniformity, fiber strength, yarn strength, and yarn appearance, the better the cotton for general textile requirements. The lower the index number for non-lint content, picker, card waste, and neps, the better the cotton. In the case of micronaire readings, midvalues of 3.5 through 4.9 command the highest value in the market for upland cottons in the United States and are, therefore, considered to have an index value of 100. Other micronaire values were rated as follows, based on value differences in the U.S. market in 1967-68: 2.6 and below, 78; 2.7 through 2.9, 84; 3.0 through 3.2, 90; 3.3 through 3.4, 96; 5.0 through 5.2, 97; and 5.3 and higher, 94.

The U.S. crop was considered better in micronaire than other growths if samples of the latter had readings above or below the 3.5-4.9 range, but in the case of 31/32" Low Middling, for instance, it would be more correct to say that 79 percent of the American crop of the grade and staple noted had a better micronaire than the samples from Pakistan and Argentina and equally good micronaire when compared to samples from Brazil, Dahomey, and Togo. (See table 2)

"U.S. export" indicates samples of U.S. cotton obtained in Western European mills. This was not compared with other growths in this tabulation but the columns on the right indicate how it compared with the U.S. crop average.

2/ Not based on average data in columns to left. Each individual quality of foreign cotton was compared with its counter-part U.S. quality as given in table 2 in this report. Test results were then checked to see if they indicated statistically significant differences. The number of "superiors" etc., given in this table is the average of all qualities considered for a country; in the case of Argentina, for instance, four.

should be noted in this connection that since then there have been some notable improvements in U.S. cotton, particularly in fiber strength. In comparing growths, use has been made of statistical measures of minimum differences for significance that are usually applied when comparing averages of a number of lots in the United States. (See interim Cotton Fiber and Processing Test Results, crop of 1968, issued by the Department of Agriculture). For use in this study, such significance figures might be on the low side, but data are insufficient to establish more valid ones.

With these caveats behind, the results can be discussed. As indicated by table 1, cotton grown in the United States was found to be:

Superior in most tests (at least 5 out of 9) to8 growths
Superior in more tests than it was inferior to10 growths
Equal in most tests or equal in number of tests
 in which superior and inferior to 4 growths
Inferior in more tests than it was superior to 2 growths
Inferior in most tests (at least 5) to 1 growth

These statements are without regard to the relative importance of each test.

U.S. cotton excelled most other growths very decidedly in having less non-lint content and producing less picker and card waste. It was either superior or equal to most other growths in Micronaire, fiber strength, yarn strength, and yarn appearance. The only measure of quality in which U.S. cotton was deficient compared to most other growths was in neps. Following is how the various growths compared in individual tests:

Fiber length: There is a high correlation between fiber length and staple length as measured by hand classing. As only growths having the same staple length were compared, there was little to distinguish U.S. cotton from other growths in this regard--as might be expected.

Fiber length uniformity: Several of the other growths were found to have lower length uniformity values than U.S. cotton of the same staple and grade, notably cottons from Spain, Syria, Burundi, Congo, Nigeria, and Tanzania. One growth, U.S.S.R., had a higher value. The other growths were about equal to U.S. cotton.

Micronaire: The bulk of samples from other countries was within the 3.5 to 4.9 reading range that is considered most desirable for American upland cotton. All of the qualities from Argentina, two of the 10 qualities from Brazil, and a few of the samples from African countries were below the desirable range. On the other hand, two of the four qualities from Pakistan and one of the two qualities from the U.S.S.R. had readings slightly over 4.9. In contrast, in the 1964 U.S. crop, less than 5 percent of several hundred samples tested were below 3.5 and less than 8 percent was over 4.9.

Fiber strength: There was quite a bit of variation in the way the samples tested for fiber strength. Samples from Pakistan, Togo, Dahomey, and Nigeria averaged 10 percent higher in strength than U.S. national averages for the same grade and staple. On the other hand, U.S. cotton averaged higher in fiber strength than the samples from Argentina, Brazil, Guatemala, Honduras, Spain, the U.S.S.R., Iran, Cameroon, Congo, and the Central African Republic. It should be noted, of course, that millions of bales of the large U.S. crop have fiber strength well above the national average, while correspondingly, much of the crop tests below this average.

Non-lint content: U.S. cotton was found to have less non-lint content on the average than samples of comparable grade and staple from all countries with the single exception of the samples from Guatemala. In fact, samples from 12 of the 25 countries had double or more than double the non-lint content of the American cotton.

Picker and card waste: Here again, U.S. cotton produced less picker and card waste than samples of all but three growths. The samples of cotton from Guatemala and Uganda had slightly less waste, and the cotton from Mexico about the same.

Neps: This is the test on which U.S. cotton fared least advantageously compared with foreign samples, but even here U.S. cotton averaged better than samples from 8 of the 25 countries. The samples from Pakistan, Turkey, Uganda, Togo, Dahomey, and Iran produced half or less as many neps as average cotton from the United States. Many of these samples were roller-ginned.

Yarn strength: This is considered perhaps the most important and reliable index of yarn quality. U.S. cotton averaged better than the samples from Central America, Argentina, Brazil, Spain, Syria, Burundi, and Togo. On the other hand, cottons from Greece, U.S.S.R., Iran, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda produced yarn that was at least 5 percent higher in strength than average American cotton of the same grade and staple. Uganda cotton, which was 19 percent stronger, and Sudan cotton, which was 24 percent stronger, were particularly good in this regard.

Yarn appearance: Most of the foreign samples rated about as well as American cotton in yarn appearance. Cottons from Mexico, Central America, Iran, and four of the African countries scored 10 percent higher than the U.S. average. Only some of the qualities from Brazil and a quality each from Chad and the Congo had lower ratings.

Comparisons between U.S. cotton and other growths by grade and staple are given in detail in table 2.

(text continued on page 16)

Table 2.---Results of fiber and processing tests on samples of various growths obtained in Western European mills in comparison to average values for cotton of same grade and staple in U.S. crops of 1963-65

Staple, grade, and country of production	Fiber tests				Processing tests				Number of tests			
	Length	Uniformity	Micro- naire	Strength	Non-lint content	Picker and card waste	Neps	Strength	Appearance	Yarn		
										Superior	Equal	Inferior
	Inches	Percent	Reading	per sq. in.	Percent	Percent	Number	Pounds	Index			
Minimum difference for significance.....	0.02	2	0.2	2	0.5	0.5	3	4	5	--	--	--
31/32", Low Middling												
U.S. crop average.....	.97	45	3.8	80	4.5	9.7	24	97	100	--	--	--
Samples:			(79% 3.5-4.9)									
Argentina - light spot.....	.96	41	3.2	71	10.7	15.9	44	96	100	6	3	0
Brazil - light spot.....	.98	41	3.5	73	9.8	15.4	34	71	90	7	2	0
Dahomey - spot roller ginned.....	.98	43	4.8	89	12.1	15.9	10	81	110	4	2	3
Pakistan - 15/16", roller ginned.....	.88	48	5.0	88	7.4	13.0	2	92	110	5	0	4
Togo - spot, roller ginned.....	1.02	43	4.7	91	10.1	14.9	9	81	100	4	2	3
Number of other growths to which U.S. crop average was:												
Superior.....	1	4	2	2	5	5	2	4	1	26	--	--
Equal.....	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	--	9	--
Inferior.....	1	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	2	--	--	10
31/32", Strict Low Middling												
U.S. crop average.....	.98	45.0	3.8	80	3.1	8.2	26	97	100	--	--	--
Samples:			(79% 3.5-4.9)									
Brazil - light spot.....	.97	45.0	4.0	75	6.0	9.6	33	105	100	4	4	1
Chad - light spot.....	.99	42.0	3.6	79	5.3	9.7	26	104	100	3	5	1
Pakistan - 2/.....	1.00	44.0	5.0	97	10.4	14.3	3	101	110	4	2	3
Congo - spot.....	.97	41.0	2.6	75	8.0	12.8	76	99	70	7	2	0
(U.S. export - light spot).....	(.98)	(45.0)	(3.7)	(73)	(2.9)	(9.1)	--	(95)	(110)	(2)	(6)	(1)
Number of other growths to which U.S. crop average was:												
Superior.....	0	2	2	2	4	4	2	1	1	18	--	--
Equal.....	4	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	--	13	--
Inferior.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	--	--	5
1" Low Middling												
U.S. crop average.....	1.00	45.0	4.2	80	4.5	9.7	24	102	100	--	--	--
Samples:			(89% 3.5-4.9)									
Argentina - light spot.....	.97	43.0	3.1	71	8.7	13.6	40	96	100	8	1	1
Brazil - light spot.....	1.00	40.0	3.3	76	9.7	13.9	42	83	90	8	1	1
Pakistan - light spot, roller ginned.....	1.00	42.0	4.6	91	11.2	14.8	7	91	90	5	2	2
Tanzania - spot.....	1.00	40.0	2.7	81	6.6	14.1	26	110	90	5	3	1
Turkey - spot, roller ginned.....	1.01	43.0	4.1	86	10.6	17.0	7	104	100	3	4	2
Number of growths to which U.S. cotton average was:												
Superior.....	1	5	3	2	5	5	2	3	3	29	--	--
Equal.....	4	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	--	11	--
Inferior.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	--	--	5

Table 2.--Results of fiber and processing tests on samples of various growths obtained in Western European mills in comparison to average values for cotton of same grade and staple in U.S. crops of 1963-65 (continued)

Staple, grade, and country of production	Fiber tests				Processing tests				Number of tests		
	Length		Uniformity		Micro-		Non-lint		Picker and		U.S. cotton
	Inches	Percent	Reading	per sq. in.	Percent	Percent	Strength	Content	Card waste	Neeps	Superior : Equal : Inferior
Minimum difference for significance.....	0.02	0	0.2	2	0.5	0.5	3	4	5	--	--
<u>1" Middling</u>											
U.S. crop average.....	1.00	45.0	4.3	80	2.2	7.1	24	102	100	--	--
Samples:											
Brazil.....	.95	47.0	(87% 3.5-4.9)	76	4.2	8.4	18	110	100	4	2
Cameroon.....	1.01	44.0	4.4	66	3.4	7.2	33	74	100	4	5
Chad - spot.....	1.02	44.0	3.9	84	4.4	7.7	25	114	100	4	3
Congo - spot.....	1.00	44.0	3.9	67	2.6	6.2	14	96	110	2	3
(U.S. export - light spot).....	(1.01)	(44.0)	(4.4)	(66)	(3.3)	(8.3)	--	(84)	(110)	(4)	(1)
Number of growths to which U.S. cotton was:											
Superior.....	1	0	0	3	3	2	1	2	0	12	--
Equal.....	2	3	4	0	1	1	1	0	3	--	15
Inferior.....	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	--	9
<u>1" Strict Middling</u>											
U.S. crop average.....	1.00	45.0	4.6	80	1.6	6.4	24	102	100	--	--
Samples:											
Republic of Central Africa.....	1.00	43.0	(87% 3.5-4.9)	78	2.9	6.8	26	105	110	3	5
Sudan.....	1.00	43.0	2.9	85	3.8	9.1	52	127	110	5	1
Number of growths to which U.S. was:											
Superior.....	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	8	--
Equal.....	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	--	6
Inferior.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	--	4
<u>1-1/32" Low Middling</u>											
U.S. crop average.....	1.03	45.0	4.0	80	4.5	9.7	24	106	100	--	--
Samples:											
Argentina - light spot.....	.98	42.0	(89% 3.5-4.9)	77	6.2	14.4	23	102	100	7	0
Brazil.....	1.00	41.0	3.6	72	8.6	16.1	39	80	80	8	1
Chad - spot.....	1.00	42.0	3.3	88	10.2	14.3	36	104	90	7	1
Number of growths to which U.S. crop average was:											
Superior.....	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	22	--
Equal.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	--	4
Inferior.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	--	1
<u>1-1/32" Strict Low Middling</u>											
U.S. crop average.....	1.03	45.0	4.3	80	3.1	8.2	24	106	100	--	--
Samples:											
Brazil.....	1.03	43.0	(89% 3.5-4.9)	76	6.8	11.2	21	97	100	5	3
Mali - spot.....	1.04	43.0	3.9	84	9.2	13.1	26	112	100	3	4
Turkey.....	1.03	46.0	3.9	84	7.4	11.1	5	116	110	2	3
Number of growths to which U.S. crop average was:											
Superior.....	0	2	0	1	3	3	0	1	0	10	--
Equal.....	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	--	10
Inferior.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	--	7

Table 2.--Results of fiber and processing tests on samples of various growths obtained in Western European mills in comparison to average values for cotton of same grade and staple in U.S. crops of 1963-65 (continued)

Staple, grade, and country of production	Fiber tests				Processing tests				Number of tests		
	Length	Uniformity	Micro- naire	Strength per sq. in.	Non-lint content	Picker and card waste	Neps	Strength : Appearance	Superior : Equal : Inferior	U.S. cotton Superior : Equal : Inferior	U.S. cotton Superior : Equal : Inferior
	Inches	Percent	Reading	1,000 lbs. per sq. in.	Percent	Percent	Number	Pounds	Index		
Minimum difference for significance											
1-1/32" Middling	0.02	2	0.2	2	0.5	0.5	3	4	5	--	--
U.S. crop average	1.03	45.0	4.3 (87% 3.5-4.9)	80	2.2	7.1	24	106	100	--	--
Samples:											
Cameroon - light spot	1.05	43.0	3.9	83	3.4	7.2	25	117	100	4	3
Chad - light spot	1.01	42.0	3.5	82	4.6	9.2	27	108	100	5	4
Turkey - light spot, roller ginned	1.08	45.0	4.6	78	7.0	11.4	5	114	100	3	3
(U.S. export - light spot)	(1.06)	(43.0)	(4.0)	(77)	(3.9)	(8.0)	--	(108)	(110)	(4)	(3)
Number of growths to which U.S. crop average was:											
Superior	1	2	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	10	--
Equal	0	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	3	--	11
Inferior	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	--	6
1-1/32" Strict Middling											
U.S. crop average	1.03	45.0	4.6 (87% 3.5-4.9)	80	1.6	6.4	24	106	100	--	--
Samples:											
Nigeria - light spot	1.01	40.0	3.2	91	4.2	9.1	24	111	110	5	1
Chad - light spot	1.01	43.0	3.4	83	3.7	8.5	31	114	100	6	1
(U.S. export - light spot)	(1.03)	(44.0)	(4.6)	(83)	(2.1)	(7.0)	--	(103)	(110)	(3)	(3)
Number of growths to which U.S. crop average was:											
Superior	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	11	--
Equal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	--	2
Inferior	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	--	5
1-1/16" Low Middling											
U.S. crop average	1.06	45.0	4.2 (90% 3.5-4.9)	80	4.5	9.7	24	111	100	--	--
Samples:											
Pakistan - light spot, roller ginned	1.07	44.0	4.9	93	10.4	17.5	4	115	100	2	4
Spain - light spot	1.04	37.0	3.4	76	6.2	14.6	38	84	100	8	1
Number of growths to which U.S. crop average was:											
Superior	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	10	--
Equal	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	--	5
Inferior	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	--	3

Table 2.--Results of fiber and processing tests on samples of various growths obtained in Western European mills in comparison to average values for cotton of same grade and staple in U.S. crops of 1963-65 (continued)

Staple, grade, and country of production	Fiber tests				Processing test				Number of tests			
	Length	Uniformity	Micro- : naire	Strength	Non-lint : content	Picker and : waste card	Neps	Strength : Appearance	Yarn	Superior	Equal	Inferior
	Inches	Percent	Reading	per sq. in.	Percent	Percent	Number	Pounds	Index			
1,000 lbs.												
Minimum difference for significance	0.02	2.0	0.2	2	0.5	0.5	3	4	5	--	--	--
1-1/16" Strict Low Middling	1.06	45.0	4.4	80	3.1	8.2	24	111	100	--	--	--
U.S. crop average			(90% 3.5-4.9)									
Samples:												
Argentina - light spot	1.02	45.0	3.2	78	5.1	9.2	38	111	100	6	3	0
Brazil - spot	1.04	43.0	3.7	78	5.8	11.5	23	101	100	7	2	0
Nigeria - spot	1.06	41.0	3.7	82	6.6	10.2	23	112	100	4	4	1
Turkey - roller ginned	1.03	46.0	3.9	84	7.4	11.1	5	116	110	4	1	4
Number of growths to which U.S. crop average was:												
Superior	3	2	1	2	4	4	1	1	0	18	--	--
Equal	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	2	3	--	13	--
Inferior	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	--	--	5
1-1/16" Middling	1.06	45.0	4.5	80	2.2	7.1	24	111	100	--	--	--
U.S. crop average			(89% 3.5-4.9)									
Samples:												
Brazil - light spot	1.04	45.0	3.2	76	5.7	9.9	27	106	110	7	1	1
Chad - spot	1.00	44.0	3.8	84	3.4	8.2	27	113	100	4	4	1
Guatemala - light spot	1.07	43.0	4.6	76	1.9	7.4	20	100	110	3	4	2
Honduras	1.06	43.0	4.2	70	2.8	7.9	19	100	100	4	3	2
Turkey - light spot	1.05	45.0	4.2	78	3.6	9.0	9	120	110	3	3	3
Uganda	1.09	43.0	3.6	82	2.3	6.9	7	138	110	1	3	5
U.S.S.R.	1.05	48.0	4.8	74	2.9	7.5	16	116	100	4	3	2
U.S. exports - light spot	(1.07)	(43.0)	(4.2)	(76)	(2.7)	(8.2)	--	(106)	(100)	(5)	(4)	(0)
Number of growths to which U.S. crop average was:												
Superior	2	3	1	5	4	5	3	3	0	26	--	--
Equal	4	3	6	0	2	2	0	1	3	--	21	--
Inferior	1	1	0	2	1	0	4	3	4	--	--	16

Table 2.--Results of fiber and processing tests on samples of various growths obtained in Western European mills in comparison to average values for cotton of same grade and staple in U.S. crops of 1963-65 (continueud)

Staple, grade, and country of production	Fiber tests				Processing tests				Number of tests			
	Length	Uniformity	Micro- naire	Strength	Non-lint content	Picker and card waste	Neps	Strength	Yarn	Superior	Equal	Inferior
	Inches	Percent	Reading	per sq. in.	Percent	Percent	Number	Pounds	Index			
1,000 lbs.												
Minimum difference for significance.....	0.02	2	0.2	2	0.5	0.5	3	4	5	--	--	--
1-1/16" Strict Middling	1.06	45.0	4.6 (83% 3.5-4.9)	80	1.6	6.4	24	111	100	--	--	--
Samples:												
Mexico.....	1.04	44.0	4.5	78	1.6	6.1	22	107	110	3	5	1
Nicaragua.....	1.06	43.0	3.8	87	3.4	7.8	18	100	110	4	2	3
Nigeria - light spot.....	1.05	41.0	3.6	90	3.7	7.9	18	112	105	3	3	3
U.S.S.R.....	1.08	47.0	5.0	77	2.1	10.3	11	124	110	2	0	7
Number of growths to which U.S. crop average was:												
Superior.....	1	2	0	1	3	3	0	2	0	12	--	--
Equal.....	2	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	--	10	--
Inferior.....	1	1	1	3	0	0	3	1	4	--	--	14
1-1/32" Strict Low Middling	1.09	45.0	4.2 (94% 3.5-4.9)	80	3.1	8.2	24	116	100	--	--	--
U.S. Crop average.....												
Samples:												
Brazil - light spot.....	1.12	41.0	3.6	80	6.0	9.6	25	107	110	4	3	2
Guatemala.....	1.11	43.0	4.4	72	2.6	7.0	14	101	110	3	1	5
Iran - light spot.....	1.10	45.0	4.0	77	6.7	11.0	12	123	110	3	3	3
Turkey - light spot, roller ginned..	1.07	45.0	4.2	78	6.9	11.9	6	111	100	5	3	1
Number of growths to which U.S. crop average was:												
Superior.....	1	2	0	3	3	3	0	3	0	15	--	--
Equal.....	1	2	4	1	1	0	1	0	1	--	11	--
Inferior.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	--	--	10
1-3/32" Middling	1.09	45.0	4.4 (91% 3.5-4.9)	80	2.2	7.1	24	116	100	--	--	--
U.S. Crop average.....												
Samples:												
Brazil.....	1.08	44.0	4.1	76	2.9	7.2	31	113	100	3	6	0
Cameroon - spot.....	1.10	44.0	4.0	78	2.6	7.6	21	124	100	1	6	2
Congo - light spot.....	1.12	42.0	3.6	82	3.6	8.1	15	117	100	3	3	3
Greece.....	1.11	44.0	3.8	82	3.8	9.1	18	130	100	2	3	4
Mali - light spot.....	1.10	45.0	4.6	80	3.4	7.8	14	118	110	2	5	2
Syria - light spot.....	1.06	43.0	4.4	81	3.5	11.0	4	106	100	5	3	1
Turkey - light spot.....	1.10	45.0	4.3	78	4.5	9.7	2	114	110	3	4	2
(U.S. exports - light spot).....	(1.05)	(45.0)	(4.3)	(78)	(4.3)	(8.0)	--	(110)	(110)	(5)	(3)	(1)
Number of growths to which U.S. crop average was:												
Superior.....	1	2	0	3	6	5	1	1	0	19	--	--
Equal.....	4	5	7	2	1	2	0	4	5	--	30	--
Inferior.....	2	0	0	2	0	0	6	2	2	--	--	14

Table 2.--Results of fiber and processing tests on samples of various growths obtained in Western European mills in comparison to average values for cotton of same grade and staple in U.S. crops of 1963-65 (continued)

Staple, grade, and country of production	Fiber tests				Processing tests				Number of tests		
	Length	Uniformity	Percent	Reading per sq. in.	Non-lint : content	Picker and : card waste	Neps : Strength	Yarn : Appearance	Superior	Equal	Inferior
	Inches	Percent	Reading per sq. in.	Percent	Percent	Number	Pounds	Index			
1,000 lbs.											
Minimum difference for significance.....	0.02	2	0.2	2	0.5	3	4	5	--	--	--
1-3/32" Strict Middling											
U.S. crop average.....	1.09	45.0	4.5	80	1.6	24	116	100	--	--	--
Samples:			(89% 3.5-4.9)								
Chad - light spot.....	1.08	44.0	4.0	78	3.4	18	115	100	3	5	1
Mexico - light spot.....	1.08	46.0	5.1	74	2.4	15	113	110	4	3	2
Number of growths to which U.S. crop average was:											
Superior.....	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	7	--	--
Equal.....	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	--	8	--
Inferior.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	--	--	3
1-1/8" Middling											
U.S. crop average.....	1.12	45.0	3.7	80	2.2	24	121	100	--	--	--
Samples:			(64% 3.5-4.9)								
Burundi - light spot.....	1.15	42.0	3.3	81	3.4	19	114	100	5	2	2
Syria - light spot.....	1.14	42.0	4.5	76	3.8	32	113	100	5	3	1
Tanzania - light spot, roller ginned.....	1.09	43.0	3.9	82	3.3	3	132	110	4	1	4
Turkey - light spot, roller ginned.....	1.10	46.0	4.3	82	5.6	6	118	103	3	4	2
(U.S. exports).....	(1.10)	(46.0)	(4.6)	(96)	(2.4)	--	(131)	(110)	(1)	(5)	(3)
Number of growths to which U.S. crop average was:											
Superior.....	2	3	1	1	4	1	2	0	17	--	--
Equal.....	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	3	--	10	--
Inferior.....	2	0	0	2	0	3	1	1	--	--	9
1-1/8" Strict Middling											
U.S. crop average.....	1.12	45.0	3.7	80	1.6	24	121	100	--	--	--
Samples:			(64% 3.5-4.9)								
Greece.....	1.11	44.0	3.8	82	3.8	13	130	100	2	4	3
Mexico.....	1.08	46.0	4.8	85	1.0	13	116	110	2	3	4
Nigeria - light spot.....	1.09	44.0	3.8	94	3.0	11	119	110	3	3	3
Number of growths to which U.S. crop average was:											
Superior.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	7	--	--
Equal.....	1	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	--	10	--
Inferior.....	0	0	0	3	1	3	1	2	--	--	10
Combined results, all qualities											
U.S. cotton											
Superior.....	22	37	17	32	60	19	27	7	277	--	--
Equal.....	34	27	50	7	6	12	18	35	--	199	--
Inferior.....	12	4	1	29	2	37	23	26	--	--	136

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How U.S. Cotton Found in European Mills Compared
With the Average of the U.S. Crop

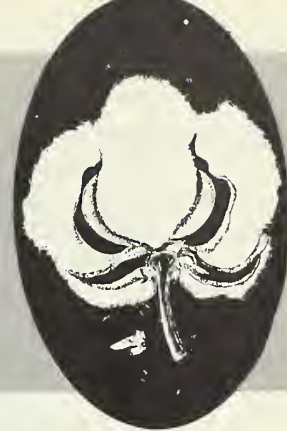
Samples of six qualities of U.S. cotton were obtained from the European mills, and test results were compared with U.S. average values for the same grade and staple. Nearly all of the samples from Europe were not as good as the U.S. average in fiber strength and non-lint content. All samples produced more picker and card waste than the U.S. average. On the other hand, nearly all samples rated higher in the yarn appearance test. All were within the desirable Micronaire range, but three of the qualities sampled were not as good in yarn strength as U.S. average cotton of the same grade and staple.

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COTTON
FC 9-69
May 1969

COTTON HIGHLIGHTS IN SELECTED

FOREIGN IMPORTING COUNTRIES 1/

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

The textile industries in 15 foreign countries consumed more than 15.0 million bales 2/ of raw cotton in 1967-68 (August-July), or around three-fifths of the total cotton used by all non-Communist foreign countries. Except for India, those countries imported almost all the cotton used in their textile industries.

In the early months of the current season, the selected countries consumed 6.9 million bales, approximately the same as in a like period in 1967-68. About half of the countries used more cotton this season than in the same period a year earlier and the others used less. Textile activity is strong in most of the countries, and this will probably result in total cotton consumption being slightly above offtake in 1967-68. However, about all of the growth in fiber demand in the selected countries is being filled by manmade fibers. Even in Hong Kong, which has traditionally been overwhelmingly a cotton market, the use of manmade fibers reportedly now constitutes around 10 percent of total fiber consumption and is expanding rapidly.

Imports of raw cotton during the periods covered were slightly higher than in the same periods in 1967-68. Imports were below consumption during the period, and stocks were reduced around 10 percent. This pattern is likely to continue during the remainder of the year with stocks at the end of the 1968-69 season being sharply below the beginning level. Raw cotton imports from the United States by those countries this season will probably be the lowest in over a decade.

1/ This review and analysis of the current and prospective cotton situation in selected foreign importing countries is based on latest reports from U.S. Agricultural Attaches, foreign governments, and trade and industry sources.

2/ Bales are 480 lb. net weight.

COTTON: Imports, consumption, and current stocks in principal foreign non-Communist importing countries, for specified periods, 1967-68 and 1968-69 ^{1/}

(Bales of 480 lb. net)

Country	Reporting period	Imports		Consumption		Stocks		Change in stocks since Aug. 1, 1968
		1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	Aug. 1, 1968	Current (computed)	
		1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.....	Aug.-Jan.	45	50	50	51	24	23	-1
Belgium.....	Aug.-Nov.	95	109	91	94	86	101	+15
Canada.....	Aug.-Dec.	159	143	175	165	90	68	-22
Finland.....	Aug.-Jan.	40	32	40	39	76	69	-7
France.....	Aug.-Feb.	642	612	678	660	359	311	-48
Germany, West.....	Aug.-Jan.	719	582	590	600	455	395	-60
Hong Kong.....	Aug.-Jan.	290	434	380	400	148	182	+34
India.....	Aug.-Nov.	141	175	1,735	1,725	2,585	3/ 5,997	4/
Italy.....	Aug.-Nov.	274	255	336	302	353	5/ 316	-37
Japan.....	Aug.-Feb.	1,673	1,824	1,919	2,000	1,176	1,000	-176
Netherlands.....	Aug.-Jan.	186	133	143	150	96	2/ 60	-36
Portugal.....	Aug.-Dec.	129	140	141	145	56	51	-5
Sweden.....	Aug.-Jan.	42	28	43	36	63	55	-8
Switzerland.....	Aug.-Dec.	77	90	72	73	135	152	+17
United Kingdom.....	Aug.-Feb.	494	440	490	480	273	233	-40
Total.....		5,006	5,047	6,883	6,920	5,975	9,013	---
Total excluding India.....		4,865	4,872	5,148	5,195	3,390	3,016	-374

^{1/} Preliminary and partly estimated. ^{2/} Allowance made for reexports. ^{3/} Includes crop of 5.0 million bales, minus export of 38,000 bales. ^{4/} Not calculated because of large domestic crop. ^{5/} Includes crop of 10,000 bales.

Austria

The Austrian textile industry seems to have overcome the general business slump of last year, and during the current season is in a period of expansion. Textile mill activity has been increasing steadily since last summer. Order books are well filled, reflecting active demand both in the domestic market and from abroad. Most of the expanded textile output, however, is in manmade fiber yarns and blends. Cotton use in the current season is estimated at 100,000 bales, up from 97,000 bales used in all of 1967-68. In the first half of 1968-69, cotton consumption amounted to 51,000 bales, compared with 50,000 in the same period of the preceding year. In the Austrian market, the coarser types of cotton yarns are facing competition from imports from lower wage countries, while inroads in the markets for the finer cotton yarns are being made by textured manmade fiber yarns.

Imports of raw cotton totaled 50,000 bales in the first half of 1968-69, compared with 45,000 in that period last season. Imports for the entire season will probably about equal mill offtake, leaving stocks unchanged at about 2 months' requirements. Imports from the United States accounted for 13 percent of the total imports in the current season. In 1967-68 the United States supplied 15 percent of Austria's raw cotton.

Belgium

After an almost steady decline in mill consumption during the past decade, the Belgian textile industry will probably experience an increase in cotton offtake in the current season. Activity in the spinning and weaving industries, reportedly, is near full capacity. Order books are well filled to the end of summer. However, the share of total yarn production represented by cotton is continuing to decline, while manmade fibers claim a larger share.

Mill consumption of cotton in August-November totaled 94,000 bales, up from 91,000 in those months of 1967. For the entire season offtake of cotton is expected to be around 300,000 bales, an increase of 4 percent from last season and equal to consumption in 1966-67. Imports during August-November totaled 109,000 bales, compared with 95,000 in those months of 1967. Imports for the entire season are expected to about equal mill use, leaving stocks unchanged at around 85,000 bales. The principal supplier of cotton to Belgium in the current season was Brazil, accounting for nearly one-third of total imports. Turkey, which is usually the largest supplier, provided about one-fifth of the total, and the United States accounted for less than 7 percent.

Canada

Consumption of cotton in Canada, as elsewhere, is being restricted by the increased use of manmade fibers, especially in blends. Offtake of cotton in 1967-68 was around 390,000 bales, compared with annual use of over 400,000 bales in each of the preceding four seasons. Consumption in the current season is not likely to exceed 400,000 bales. Consumer demand is said to be strong and considerable success has been achieved in limiting imports of textiles from other countries.

All fibers used by the cotton textile industry in the months August-December 1968 totaled 205,000 bales, equivalent, compared with consumption of 223,000 in the same months in 1967. Canadian trade statistics indicate that imports of cotton in the 5 months totaled 143,000 bales, compared with 159,000 in the same period a year earlier. Imports from the United States during the 1968 period totaled only 35,000 bales, the same as was imported from the Soviet Union in that period. Mexico supplied 50,000 bales during the same months. Until the 1965-66 season, most of Canada's raw cotton was purchased from the United States and Mexico. Since then large quantities of cotton have been purchased from the Soviet Union.

Finland

Consumption of cotton in Finland totaled 39,000 bales during the first half of the 1968-69 season, a decline of 1,000 bales from the same period of the previous year. Rising textile imports and expanded use of manmade fibers are believed to be mainly responsible for the decline in cotton use. In all of the 1967-68 season, mill use of cotton was 72,000 bales, down 8 percent from a year earlier, but about equal to offtake in 1965-66.

Raw cotton imports during the August-January period totaled 32,000 bales, compared with 40,000 in those months a year earlier. Imports in the second half of the current season should more nearly equal mill consumption. Three-fourths or more of Finland's raw cotton is usually supplied by the Soviet Union under a bilateral agreement, and the rest is supplied by the United States.

France

Cotton textile activity in France was slow during the 1967-68 season because of weak demand at home and in some of the important import markets. This general situation was aggravated further by the widespread disturbances in May and June of 1968. During the current season, textile activity appears to have returned to more normal levels although the government's austerity measures have tended to restrict consumer demand for textiles.

Despite some improvement in textile output in 1968-69, it is not likely that cotton consumption will be much higher than the approximately 1.1 million bales used last season. Most of the increase in fiber use is expected to be taken up by manmade fibers.

During the first 7 months of this season, cotton consumption totaled around 660,000 bales, down slightly from that used in the same period in 1967. Raw cotton imports into France during those months totaled 612,000 bales, compared with 642,000 for a similar period a year earlier. Imports for the entire season will probably be below mill use as stocks were at an unusually high level at the beginning of the season. France imports a large portion of its raw cotton from the Franc Zone countries of Africa. Other important foreign suppliers of cotton to the French market include Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, and the Soviet Union. Imports from the United States in the months August-February 1968-69 totaled 44,000 bales, compared with 83,000 bales in the same months a year earlier.

West Germany

The West German cotton textile industry has operated at a high level during the past several months. In the period August-December of the current season, yarn production was 8 percent above a year earlier and back at prerecession level. However, most of the expanded output was taken up by manmade fibers. The use of those fibers on the cotton spindle system rose to 31 percent of total fibers in the first 5 months of this season from 27 percent in the same months in 1967. Raw cotton consumption in the first half of the 1968-69 season is estimated at about 600,000 bales, compared with 590,000 in the same months of the preceding season. For the entire season consumption will probably not exceed 1.2 million bales. In 1967-68, mill use amounted to around 1,150,000 bales. In addition to increased competition from manmade fibers, raw cotton consumption in Germany is being limited by a continued rise in imports of cotton textiles.

Cotton imports during the first half of the current season totaled 582,000 bales, down one-fifth from a year earlier and below consumption in this period. Imports for the entire season may be near 1.2 million bales, compared with 1,331,000 bales in 1967-68. This includes re-exports of cotton, which usually amount to 75,000 to 100,000 bales. Imports from the United States in the first half of the season accounted for only 3 percent of total imports. In 1967-68 imports from the United States amounted to 8 percent of the total. Brazil is usually the largest supplier of cotton to the West German market.

Hong Kong

The Hong Kong cotton industry continues to operate at capacity levels. Raw cotton consumption will probably total near 800,000 bales in the current season, compared with 750,000 bales in 1967-68. However, expansion in the use of manmade fibers in Hong Kong is slowing the rise in cotton consumption. Industry sources estimate that 10 percent of installed spindles are now used for spinning yarns of manmade fibers or blends of manmade fiber and cotton, and that within another year about 20 percent of capacity will be devoted to spinning such yarns.

Imports of cotton by Hong Kong in the months August-January totaled 434,000 bales, up 50 percent from the same period in 1967-68, and higher than mill use during the period. The rate of purchasing has slowed in recent months, and this will be reflected in imports during the remainder of the season. For the entire 1968-69 season, imports are expected to be below mill consumption as stocks were at a high level at the beginning of the season. Imports from the United States in August-January totaled 147,000 bales or 34 percent of the total.

India

Cotton consumption in India is expected to be around 5.3 million bales in the current season, the same as in 1967-68 but below the record 5.5 million bales used in 1964-65. The industry continues to be plagued with its long-run problems of inefficiency and low returns on investment. In addition, an electrical power shortage in the Bombay area reportedly is curtailing textile production. Exports of cotton textiles in calendar year 1968 were 15 percent higher than in the preceding year.

Offtake of raw cotton in the August-November period is estimated at around 1,725,000 bales, approximately the same as was used in those months of 1967. Imports in those months amounted to 175,000 bales, compared with 141,000 in the same period a year earlier. However, imports for the entire season will probably be below the 644,000 bales imported in 1967-68.

Exports of Indian cotton in 1968-69 are expected to be somewhat below the 171,000 exported last season. Shipments in August-November totaled 38,000 bales, compared with 45,000 bales in those months of 1967. Japan is the principal market for the short, harsh cotton that India exports.

Italy

The Italian cotton textile industry is expected to use slightly more raw cotton in the current season than the 1,029,000 bales used in 1967-68. While mill consumption in the first 4 months of this season totaled only 302,000 bales, compared with 336,000 in the same months a year earlier, indications are that textile activity is improving steadily. The export market for Italian textiles is strong and prospects point to increased demand in the domestic markets. Textile stocks are near normal levels, and order books reportedly are well filled.

Imports of cotton in August-November totaled 255,000 bales, down from 274,000 in the same months of 1967. Imports during the entire season will probably total around 1,000,000 bales or about the same amount as in 1967-68. In most years the United States is the largest supplier of cotton to this market, however, because of the dock strike and increased competition from other countries, the U.S. share is likely to be down sharply in the current season. U.S. exports to Italy in August-February totaled only 30,000 bales. In the same months a year earlier U.S. shipments totaled 153,000 bales. Other important suppliers of cotton to Italy include Egypt, Mexico, Sudan, Turkey, and in recent years the Soviet Union.

Japan

Japan's textile industry is continuing to operate at a high level of output. Cotton consumption during the entire 1968-69 season is expected to reach and possibly exceed 3.4 million bales. The previous record high consumption of cotton was 3,428,000 bales in 1960-61. In 1967-68, cotton offtake totaled 3,336,000 bales. Domestic demand for textiles continues to rise. However, as in other markets, manmade fibers are vigorously competing with cotton.

Under a government order of August 1968, the industry has been scrapping redundant spinning facilities. Reportedly, there is little industry enthusiasm for the scrapping program; however, industry spokesmen say production is being little affected by the program as there has been a gradual shifting to a three-shift work schedule.

Consumption of cotton in the first 7 months of the current season totaled around 1.7 million bales, up 3 percent from the same period a year earlier. Imports during this same time were nearly 10 percent below consumption. During the second half of the season, imports are likely to continue below consumption, with stocks at the end of the season being sharply below the record-high level at the beginning of the season. The United States is the largest supplier of

cotton to Japan, providing 30 percent of the 3.5 million bales imported in 1967-68. Imports from the United States in the first 7 months of the 1968-69 season totaled 440,000 bales. For the full season purchases of raw cotton from the United States are expected to total around 700,000 bales, a reduction of one-third from the level in 1967-68.

Netherlands

The Dutch textile industry appears to be emerging from its period of depressed markets in 1967-68. Consumer demand for textiles has increased, and the trade has been rebuilding pipeline stocks. While the increased activity is helping cotton, manmade fibers are benefitting most from the expanded demand. Use of non-cellulosic fiber is expanding rapidly. For example, yarns made from those fibers amounted to 8 percent of total output in 1965-66, 10 percent in 1966-67, and 13 percent in 1967-68.

Cotton consumption in the first half of the 1968-69 season is estimated at around 150,000 bales, up 5 percent from the same period in 1967-68. For the entire season offtake should approximate 300,000 bales. This compares with consumption of 284,000 bales in 1967-68, which was the lowest offtake in almost two decades. Imports of cotton for the entire season are placed at 350,000 bales, compared with 372,000 in 1967-68. Imports historically are considerably larger than mill use because of the re-export business that is conducted. Around 100,000 bales of cotton were re-exported last season to neighboring countries, principally West Germany. Re-exports are expected to be down in the current season as a result of weakened demand for raw cotton in West Germany.

Imports of cotton for consumption are likely to be no larger than mill offtake and could be slightly smaller. In the first 6 months of this season, cotton imports totaled 133,000 bales, compared with 186,000 in the same period in 1967-68. Purchases of U.S. cotton accounted for only 3 percent of the total. The largest supplier was Brazil, accounting for 21 percent.

Portugal

Cotton activity in the Portuguese textile industry resumed its long-term uptrend in 1967-68 after declining in the previous year. Total offtake amounted to 366,000 bales in 1967-68, and in the current season it should be near the record 385,000 bales used in 1965-66. In addition to supplying the home market, Portugal also produces most of the textiles used by its African provinces, Angola and Mozambique. Textiles are also exported to Europe and the United States.

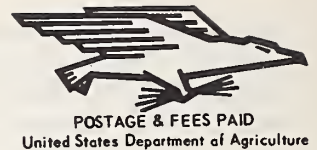
Imports of raw cotton in August-December totaled 140,000 bales, compared with 129,000 in those months in 1967. Imports for the entire season should at least equal consumption because beginning stocks on August 1, 1968, were low. A major portion of Portugal's raw cotton comes from Angola and Mozambique. U.S. exports to Portugal in recent years have been small.

Sweden

The Swedish textile industry consumed about 75,000 bales of cotton in 1967-68, down from 78,000 in the preceding season. That marked the seventh consecutive year in which consumption of cotton declined. During the early months of the current season, the long-term trend was continued. However, official forecasts

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250



Official Business

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indicate that mill offtake for the entire season may equal offtake in 1967-68. One reason for an expectation of a pickup in mill activity this season is an expansion in export sales of textiles. A rather large contract was recently negotiated with the Soviet Union for ready-made clothing. Some increase in mill production and orders was experienced in the fourth quarter of calendar year 1968. However, the most pronounced increase in activity was in the knitting industry which uses a large proportion of manmade fibers.

Imports of raw cotton by Sweden during August-January of the current season totaled only 28,000 bales, compared with 42,000 in those months in 1967-68. Imports for the whole season are expected to be sharply below the 87,000 bales imported in 1967-68, as stocks were very high at the beginning of the season. The United States supplies nearly 90 percent of Sweden's raw cotton.

Switzerland

The Swiss textile industry consumed around 73,000 bales of cotton during August-December 1968, up very slightly from the same months in 1967. Consumption in the entire 1968-69 season is expected to total around 185,000 bales, compared with offtake of 180,000 last season. The cotton industry in Switzerland is benefitting from the overall favorable economic activity in Western Europe. Also, structural changes in the industry, including a reduction in the number of mills, have improved the competitiveness of Swiss textiles. Increased popularity of cotton in high style fabrics is also said to be stimulating the cotton industry in Switzerland.

Imports of cotton into Switzerland totaled 90,000 bales in August-December, up from 77,000 in the same months in 1967. It is unlikely that this high rate of importation will continue throughout the current season. Raw cotton stocks were built up during the past season and will likely be reduced this year. The United States is usually the largest supplier of cotton to Switzerland; however, in the current season, imports from both Turkey and Peru are running ahead of imports from the United States.

United Kingdom

Cotton textile activity in the United Kingdom continues to be hampered by a deteriorating textile trade balance and greater use of manmade fibers. While textile exports have increased since devaluation in November 1967, imports of textiles have continued to rise. Most of the increase in textile imports was from Commonwealth countries. An import deposit scheme was recently instituted as a further effort to curb imports, but it is too early to judge its effectiveness. Production of all cotton yarns by the British industry was about the same in calendar year 1968 as in the preceding year, whereas production of blended yarns was up 19 percent.

Consumption of raw cotton during the 7 months of 1968-69 is estimated at 480,000 bales, compared with 490,000 in the same period of 1967-68. In the entire season, consumption may be slightly above the 826,000 bales used in 1967-68. Imports during the remaining months of the current season are expected to be smaller than mill consumption, as was the case in the early months. Stocks at the end of the season are likely to be near 200,000 bales, the level before the sharp buildup last season. The United States is usually the largest supplier of cotton to the United Kingdom; however, in the current season Turkey was the number-one supplier.

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COTTON
FC 10-69
June 1969

WORLD COTTON CROP

JUN 16 1969

HIGHER IN 1968-69

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

World cotton production in 1968-69 (August-July) is now estimated at 52.6 million bales, 1/ compared with a 6-year low of 47.8 million bales a year earlier and the 1965-66 record high of 53.9 million bales. Aggregate foreign Free World production in 1968-69 is up from a year earlier by 1.5 million bales to a record high, while output in the Communist countries is down 0.2 million bales. Production in the United States is up by 3.5 million bales, although still well below the average for recent years.

In 1968-69 about 80.2 million acres were devoted to cotton, compared with 76.6 million a year earlier and the 1960-64 average of 80.7 million. Acreage harvested in the United States is about 10.2 million acres, an increase of 2.2 million acres from 1967-68 but 4.8 million acres below the 1960-64 average. Foreign Free World acreage is placed at a record of 51.4 million acres this season, up from 49.9 million in 1967-68 and the 1960-64 average of 48.7 million. Most of the foreign Free World increase is attributed to increases in some Latin American countries--Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador--with additions also in Tanzania and Iran. Reductions in Nicaragua, Spain, Egypt, Pakistan, and Turkey offset some of the overall gain. Both Mainland China and Russia devoted less land to cotton in 1968-69.

Average world yield, based on 1968-69 acreage and production estimates, is 315 pounds of lint per acre, compared with 299 pounds the previous year.

Early indications are for a slight increase in world acreage in 1969-70. Acreage in the United States will increase. South American acreage is expected to be up; however, Mexico and some of the higher cost Central American countries are expected to cut back production. Total foreign Free World acreage is expected to be about equal to the 1968-69 level. The Communist countries are likely to regain some of the loss experienced this season.

1/ Bales referred to in this circular are 480 lb. net weight.

COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1967 and 1968 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield			Production 2/		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1960-64	1967	1968 3/	1960-64	1967	1968 3/	1960-64	1967	1968 3/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	per acre	per acre	per acre	bales	bales	bales
NORTH AMERICA:									
United States.....	14,956	7,997	10,160	475	475	516	14,795	7,458	10,948
Costa Rica.....	6	21	21	640	457	457	8	20	20
El Salvador.....	221	100	130	647	763	702	298	159	190
Guatemala.....	157	218	230	673	771	678	220	350	325
Honduras.....	18	28	30	667	634	608	25	37	38
Mexico.....	2,043	1,702	1,780	518	564	647	2,206	2,000	2,400
Nicaragua.....	236	360	320	698	627	630	343	470	420
Total 4/.....	17,741	10,531	12,776	485	479	540	17,918	10,516	14,363
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina.....	1,249	700	975	212	230	222	552	335	450
Brazil.....	5,500	5,600	6,500	195	231	236	2,235	2,700	3,200
Colombia.....	398	431	585	404	518	533	335	465	650
Ecuador.....	48	50	---	160	192	---	16	20	25
Paraguay.....	184	100	---	138	216	---	53	45	60
Peru.....	648	500	500	468	442	408	632	460	425
Venezuela.....	86	120	---	218	280	---	39	70	70
Total 4/.....	8,123	7,519	8,874	229	262	265	3,867	4,108	4,894
EUROPE:									
Greece.....	469	340	340	386	623	473	377	441	335
Italy.....	49	25	20	225	211	240	23	11	10
Spain.....	680	356	300	301	400	448	427	297	280
Bulgaria.....	145	125	104	209	326	---	63	85	---
Yugoslavia.....	26	25	31	203	288	232	11	15	15
Total 4/.....	1,429	931	855	312	448	399	930	869	710
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):									
	5,855	6,000	6,100	604	744	732	7,370	9,300	9,300
AFRICA:									
Angola.....	97	100	---	124	192	---	25	40	---
Cameroon.....	146	180	---	194	213	---	59	80	100
Central African Republic.....	312	270	---	72	133	---	47	75	80
Chad.....	695	750	750	100	112	128	145	175	200
Kenya.....	125	150	150	50	80	64	13	25	20
Malawi.....	55	75	---	192	96	---	22	15	---
Morocco.....	29	37	35	348	324	343	21	25	25
Mozambique.....	750	1,000	---	103	89	---	161	185	175
Nigeria.....	800	900	900	128	67	128	213	125	240
Rhodesia.....	12	110	---	360	349	---	9	80	110
South Africa, Republic of.....	59	85	90	391	395	533	48	70	100
Sudan.....	1,084	1,202	1,205	299	359	398	675	900	1,000
Tanzania.....	475	475	500	189	323	317	187	320	330
Uganda.....	1,916	2,100	2,100	72	67	69	288	295	300
United Arab Republic.....	1,817	1,688	1,515	538	570	634	2,037	2,005	2,000
Total 4/.....	8,974	9,938	9,946	220	227	246	4,119	4,693	5,088
ASIA AND OCEANIA:									
Afghanistan.....	253	300	---	222	160	---	117	100	---
Australia.....	35	73	79	233	986	1,033	17	150	170
Burma.....	484	500	500	85	86	86	86	90	90
China, Mainland.....	10,860	12,500	12,300	223	269	265	5,040	7,000	6,800
India.....	19,668	20,300	20,300	116	125	118	4,741	5,300	5,000
Iran.....	943	717	890	251	353	359	494	528	665
Iraq.....	86	75	---	201	288	---	36	45	---
Israel.....	33	73	75	945	855	960	65	130	150
Korea, Republic of.....	88	43	---	147	201	---	27	18	---
Pakistan.....	3,499	4,447	4,362	227	258	270	1,656	2,390	2,450
Southern Yemen 5/.....	49	40	---	245	120	---	25	10	---
Syria.....	663	590	600	475	472	560	656	580	700
Thailand.....	136	240	---	226	248	---	64	124	125
Turkey.....	1,600	1,773	1,750	327	487	507	1,091	1,800	1,850
Total 4/.....	38,535	41,782	41,652	176	210	210	14,169	18,306	18,216
World Total 4/.....	80,657	76,701	80,203	288	299	315	48,373	47,792	52,571
Foreign Free World 4/.....	48,697	49,934	51,394	208	230	238	21,052	23,901	25,430
Communist countries 4/.....	17,004	18,770	18,649	354	420	417	12,526	16,433	16,193

1/ Harvest season beginning August 1. 2/ Bales of 480 pounds net. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not shown and allowances for countries where data are not yet available. 5/ Formerly Aden.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Foreign Free World Production Increases

Foreign Free World cotton production in 1968-69 is estimated at 25.4 million bales, up 1.5 million from last season and an increase of 4.3 million bales from the 1960-64 average of 21.1 million. Output increased substantially in Mexico, El Salvador, Brazil, Colombia, Argentina, Nigeria, Sudan, Pakistan, Syria, and Iran.

Mexican Acreage Will Be Down In 1969

Planting of the 1969-70 Mexican crop is completed in some areas and under way in others. Total acreage next season is likely to be around 1.5 million acres, compared with 1.8 million in 1968-69. A sharp reduction, nearly 50 percent, in acreage is expected in the Tampico-Altamira region, with decreases of 10 percent in both Mexicali and Sinaloa-Sonora areas. Less acreage is also expected in the Juarez and Delicias areas. A small increase in area is likely in the Laguna area to offset some of the loss. Lower world prices along with tightening of credit for farmers, especially in the Delicias region, is reported to be responsible for most of the acreage reduction.

The 1968-69 crop in Mexico is estimated at 2,400,000 bales, compared with 2,000,000 bales a year earlier. The increase resulted from increased area and yield, especially in the Tampico-Altamira region. The 1967-68 crop in the Tampico-Altamira region was damaged by drought early in the season and a hurricane later in the year. Also during 1967-68, plant growth in the Delicias region was hampered by unfavorable weather and the cotton root rot, while cotton in the Laguna area was damaged by hurricane Naomi.

Central American Output Expected To Be Down Next Season

Areas devoted to cotton in 1969-70 are likely to be down in Nicaragua and Guatemala and about the same level as this season in El Salvador.

Aggregate cotton production in Central America is down in 1968-69 for the fourth consecutive year. The decline in output in Nicaragua and Guatemala more than offset the increase in El Salvador. Nicaraguan production is estimated at 420,000 bales, down 50,000 bales from the drought-reduced crop in 1967-68. The lower output is attributed to reduced acreage stemming from the persistent insect problems, producers pessimism toward expected return from cotton, and tightened credit. However, some loss resulted from volcanic ash emitted by the Cerro Negro Volcano. Area devoted to cotton in Nicaragua is around 320,000 acres, down from 360,000 a year earlier. Output in Guatemala is placed at 325,000 bales in 1968-69, compared with 350,000 bales the

previous season. The current crop was harvested from 230,000 acres, up from 218,000 in 1967-68. Heavier-than-normal rain during the growing season, hampering insect control, as well as rain later in the season resulted in reduced yields. Production in El Salvador this year is estimated at 190,000 bales, an increase over the 159,000 bales in 1967-68 because of larger area. Yield is 702 pounds an acre in 1968-69, down 61 pounds from a year earlier because of dry weather at the beginning of the season and the use of a lower yielding insect resistant variety of cotton. Production in Honduras and Costa Rica is about the same as in the previous season.

South American Production Increased In 1968-69

Current production in South America is estimated to be up nearly 20 percent from the 4.1 million bales harvested in 1967-68. Most of the major cotton-producing countries of South America--Brazil, Colombia, and Argentina--increased production while Peru harvested less in 1968-69. The Brazilian crop in 1968-69 is estimated at 3.2 million bales, compared with 2.7 million the previous year and the 1960-64 average of 2.2 million bales. This is an increase of about 19 percent and is mostly in the south, where during this season nearly three-fourths (about 2.4 million bales) of Brazil's cotton was harvested. This season's record crop of 3.2 million bales was harvested from an estimated 6.5 million acres, up sharply from 5.6 million acres in 1967-68. Yield in 1968-69 averaged 236 pounds an acre, up 5 pounds from a year earlier. The state ICM tax on cotton exports was removed by the State of Sao Paulo in February and was reduced by 50 percent in the State of Parana later in the year. The tax reductions in these two Brazilian States were aimed at enhancing cotton exports and raising income of the cotton grower.

Colombia's 1968-69 crop is now placed at 650,000 bales, an increase from 465,000 bales the previous year and about double the 1960-64 average of 335,000 bales. Incentives, such as good credit, adequate support prices, and a tax advantage offered by the Colombian Government resulted in additional acreage. Also, favorable weather and better insect control raised yield. Land devoted to cotton is estimated at 585,000 acres, up from 431,000 acres a year earlier. Cotton production in Argentina is placed at 450,000 bales, compared with the post-World-War-II low of 335,000 bales a year earlier. Acreage is estimated at 975,000 acres, a gain of 275,000 from the sharply reduced total of 700,000 in 1967-68. Increased acreage is a result of a favorable price level in relation to the prices of competing crops last season. Paraguayan output is 60,000 bales in 1968-69, compared with 45,000 bales a year earlier. The Peruvian crop is estimated at 425,000 bales in 1968-69, down from 460,000 the previous season. The decline is mostly in the Tanguis variety because of reduced acreage. Tanguis production is estimated at about 270,000 bales, down sharply from around 320,000 bales in 1967-68. Cotton production in Venezuela is expected to be about equal to the 70,000 bales produced in 1967-68.

European Production Forecast Up Next Season

European goals for cotton production in 1969-70 are higher, especially in Spain and Yugoslavia.

European cotton production in 1968-69 is estimated at 710,000 bales, down sharply from 869,000 bales a year earlier and sharply lower than the 930,000-bale average for 1960-64. The reduction is mostly in Greece, where this season's output is placed at 335,000 bales, compared with 441,000 bales in 1967-68. Average yield this season is 473 pounds an acre, down from 623 pounds in 1967-68 as a result of damage from bollworm and spider mites and too much rainfall. Land allocated to cotton this season is about equal to the 340,000 acres harvested in 1967-68. Spain's cotton production is about 280,000 bales in 1968-69, down from 297,000 the previous year. Area devoted to cotton in 1968-69 is estimated at 300,000 acres, down from 356,000 acres a year earlier. Yield is higher primarily from reduction in rain-grown acreage and favorable weather during the harvest season. Cotton production in Italy and Yugoslavia this season is expected to be about the same as a year earlier.

African Production Expected To Be Higher In 1969-70

Overall cotton production in Africa is likely to be up slightly in 1969-70, provided favorable weather prevails during the year. Unfavorable weather has reduced yields in many of the African countries in the last 2 years. Increasing costs of production have encouraged diversion of cotton acreage to alternative crops. African production in 1968-69 is estimated at 5.1 million bales, compared with 4.7 million bales the previous season. The Egyptian crop is estimated at 2,000,000 bales this season, about equal to production in 1967-68 but on fewer acres. Sudanese production in 1968-69 is 1,000,000 bales, up from 900,000 a year earlier. Harvesting in 1967-68 was hampered by a shortage of workers. Tanzanian cotton production in 1968-69 is estimated at 330,000 bales, compared with 320,000 a year earlier and the 1960-64 average of 187,000. Area planted to cotton is around 500,000 acres, up from 475,000 the previous year. Uganda's crop is estimated at 300,000 bales in 1968-69, about unchanged from a year earlier. Heavy rains in Kenya cut production by 5,000 bales to around 20,000 this season. Nigeria's crop is estimated at 240,000 bales, up 115,000 from the drought-reduced crop of 125,000 in 1967-68. Smaller increases in Chad and Cameroon more than offset the losses by the other minor cotton-producing countries. Crops in Mozambique and Morocco are placed at 175,000 and 30,000 bales, respectively.

Production In Pakistan And India Likely Higher

Cotton production in the coming season is likely to be greater if growing conditions in India return to normal in 1969-70 and Pakistan increases its acreage.

Cotton production in India is estimated at 5 million bales in 1968-69, compared with 5.3 million bales a year earlier. Poor yields were reported from early cotton crops in the north, probably a result of late arrival of monsoon rains. Also, less than normal rainfall was reported in the south. Cotton was harvested from about 20.3 million acres in each of the past 2 years. Pakistan's current cotton crop is estimated 2,450,000 bales, up from 2,390,000 bales in 1967-68. However, in February 1969, fire destroyed around 70,000 bales of cotton in storage.

Production In Middle East May Be Up In 1969-70

Aggregate production in this area is expected to slightly exceed the output of the 1968-69 season. The Iranian Ministry of Agriculture has allocated an additional 173,000 acres to cotton in northern Iran as an incentive to increase production in 1969-70. Syrian cotton outturn is estimated at 700,000 bales in 1968-69, up from the flood-damaged crop of 580,000 bales in the previous season. Around 600,000 acres are devoted to cotton this year, an increase of 10,000 acres from 1967-68. Iran's cotton crop is about 665,000 bales, compared with 528,000 a year earlier. This season's increase stems mainly from increased acreage. Prolonged heavy rain early in the season last year resulted in some wheat and barley acreage being diverted to cotton. Cotton production in Turkey was estimated earlier at 1,850,000 bales but an official estimate just received places production at 2.0 million bales, compared with 1,800,000 bales a year earlier. The record crop was mainly due to exceptionably good weather during harvest. This year's crop was harvested from 1,760,000 acres (revised). Israel's record cotton crop of 150,000 bales is up from last season's 130,000 bales. The 1967-68 crop was reduced by unfavorable weather and the June 1967 conflict.

Communist Cotton Crop May Regain Losses Next Season

In 1969-70, the Communist countries are likely to regain some of the losses experienced this season.

Cotton production in the Communist countries is now placed at 16.2 million bales in 1968-69, compared with 16.4 million bales a year earlier. USSR production in 1968-69 is estimated at around 9.3 million bales, about unchanged from the previous year. Area devoted to cotton is estimated at 6.1 million acres, up from the 6.0 million in 1967-68. The 1968-69 cotton crop in Mainland China is estimated at 6.8 million bales, a drop of 0.2 million bales from last season. The loss reportedly resulted from unfavorable weather in the major producing areas.

U.S. Production Expected To Be Up In 1969

As of March 1, U.S. farmers indicate they plan to plant approximately 12.0 million acres of cotton this year, compared with 10.9 million acres in 1967-68. This increase is attributed to less diversion in 1969-70 resulting from administrative changes that eliminated the required diversion; the diversion-payment provisions of the cotton program were dropped. The price-support loan rate will be unchanged at 20.25 cents per pound for Middling 1-inch cotton at average location. The price-support payment will be 14.73 cents per pound, up from 12.24 cents in 1968. Special provisions in effect in 1968 for small farmers will be continued in 1969. Also, the skip-row rules applicable in 1968 are unchanged, and the export acreage provision is also continued in 1969.

Extra-Long Staple Crop Up

Free World production of extra-long staple (ELS) cotton in 1968-69 is estimated at around 1.9 million bales, compared with about 1.8 million a year earlier and 2.1 million 5 years ago. Extra-long staple cotton production in Peru is estimated at 163,000 bales in 1968-69, up sharply from the short crop of 140,000 bales last year but lower than the 220,000-bale crop in 1966-67. Lower yield in 1967-68 resulted from an extreme shortage of irrigation water and insect damage. Sudan's ELS crop is expected to be around 800,000 bales in 1968-69, up from 735,000 bales the previous season. More favorable weather accounts for much of the gain.

In Egypt, production in ELS cotton is placed at 768,000 bales, compared with 765,000 a year earlier and 1,059,000 bales in 1964-65. Morocco's ELS crop is expected to be around 22,000 bales, about the same as the 1967-68 outturn.

Production of American-Egyptian cotton in the United States is 79,200 bales this season, an increase from the weather-damaged crop of 69,800 bales in 1967-68. Area harvested totaled 67,000 acres in 1968-69, compared with 66,400 acres a year earlier.

The national average price-support loan rate in the United States for 1969 extra-long staple cotton is 40.00 cents per pound, unchanged from last season. The 1969 price-support payment rate for 1969-70 is 8.88 cents per pound, up from 8.69 cents this season.

COTTON: Production of extra-long staple in specified
Free World countries, annual 1964-68 1/

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 <u>2/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bales 3/</u>	<u>bales 3/</u>	<u>bales 3/</u>	<u>bales 3/</u>	<u>bales 3/</u>
Morocco.....	32	42	33	22	22
Peru.....	225	175	220	140	163
Sudan.....	590	665	755	735	800
UAR (Egypt).....	1,059	1,037	839	765	768
United States.....	120	88	73	70	77
Other.....	44	28	35	18	20
Total.....	2,070	2,035	1,955	1,750	1,850

1/ Crop years beginning August 1. These data included in table on page 2.

2/ Preliminary and partly estimated. 3/ Bales of 480 lb. net.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other FAS representatives abroad.

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COTTON
August 1969

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Cotton and Cotton Products Purchase Authorizations Issued Under Public Law 480 During Fiscal Year 1968-69

During fiscal year 1968-69 cotton purchase authorizations were issued for about \$105 million, or approximately 871,000 bales. Sales of about 757,000 bales were registered for export and approximately 710,000 were exported or booked for export. Under the cotton products export program, purchase authorizations were issued for \$17 million worth of cotton yarn and nearly \$7 million worth of cotton cloth.

The following table gives details regarding purchase authorizations and agreements for fiscal year 1968-69.

Note: Status reports of cotton and cotton product's purchase authorizations will be released monthly during fiscal year 1969-70.

Cotton and Cotton Products, Purchase Authorizations, P.L. 480, FY 1968-69

Country	Purchase		Funds	Estimated	Sales	Exported	Final Date	
	authorizations						Registered	or booked
	Date	Number	Authorized	quantity in	2/	for export		
	Issued	1/		purchase		2/		
				authorization				
Raw Cotton 3/			Dollars	Bales	Bales	Bales		
Burma - Pakistan-ELS...	5-8-69	33-40	1,985,674	8,900	---	---	8-31-69	9-30-69
Ghana.....	7-5-68	72-316	1,106,000	8,500	8,235	8,240	11-30-68	4-30-69
Ghana.....	2-20-69	72-711	557,000	5,000	4,500	4,470	5-31-69	6-30-69
Guinea.....	2-27-69	57-709	1,139,000	10,000	9,655	9,552	5-31-69	6-30-69
India.....	4-30-69	39-720	14,503,000	100,000	94,376	81,972	5-31-69	6-30-69
India.....	5-29-69	39-367	10,300,000	81,900	80,210	63,921	6-23-69	6-30-69
India.....	5-29-69	39-719	2,508,000	18,100	14,730	10,292	6-23-69	6-30-69
Indonesia.....	8-8-68	34-712	6,750,000	55,000	47,895	47,950	10-31-68	4-30-69
Indonesia.....	1-17-69	34-724	6,750,000	53,000	55,725	55,457	5-31-69	6-30-69
Indonesia.....	5-16-69	34-728	7,100,000	60,000	---	---	7-31-69	8-31-69
Korea.....	10-31-68	24-316	12,183,000	115,863	115,325	116,919	1-31-69	5-31-69
Korea.....	10-31-68	24-317	12,650,000	122,429	122,952	122,455	1-31-69	5-31-69
Morocco.....	5-8-69	56-513	2,200,850	18,600	4,560	4,805	6-25-69	6-30-69
Morocco.....	5-8-69	56-701	1,269,475	10,700	2,816	2,535	6-25-69	6-30-69
Pakistan-ELS.....	4-21-69	15-332	387,570	1,750	1,321	1,288	5-31-69	6-30-69
Philippines.....	5-16-69	42-409	2,190,860	18,500	16,601	17,194	6-15-69	6-30-69
Taiwan.....	7-15-68	37-305	11,500,000	97,000	114,902	110,486	4-30-69	7-31-69
Tunisia.....	2-5-69	50-315	560,000	4,600	---	---	5-31-69	6-30-69
Tunisia.....	2-5-69	50-516	840,000	6,900	---	---	5-31-69	6-30-69
Vietnam.....	10-24-68	45-127	3,715,000	30,000	27,245	26,561	12-31-68	4-30-69
Vietnam.....	2-6-69	45-328	2,272,000	20,000	17,703	18,703	5-31-69	6-30-69
Vietnam.....	5-12-69	45-334	2,728,000	24,000	17,800	7,000	8-31-69	9-30-69
Total.....			105,195,429	870,742	756,551	709,800		
Agreements signed								
but no PAs issued:								
Chile PTE.....	10-25-67	4/	4,385,000	30,000				
Ghana.....	6-9-69		3,275,000	30,000				
Indonesia.....	4-23-69		7,700,000	60,000				
Korea.....	2-26-69		20,050,000	160,000				
Total.....			35,410,000	280,000				
Cotton Products					Sales Registered 2/			
Ghana - cloth.....	11-27-68	72-317	417,300	1,600,000 yds	1,510,860 yds		5-31-69	6-30-69
Ghana - cloth.....	2-20-69	72-710	2,200,000	8,400,000 yds	7,899,461 yds		7-31-69	8-31-69
Ghana - cloth.....	2-20-69	72-318	1,261,023	4,658,000 yds	5,512,322 yds		7-31-69	8-31-69
Ghana - cloth.....	4-23-69	72-319	2,938,977	10,870,000 yds	11,032,666 yds		11-30-69	12-31-69
Indonesia - yarn.....	10-9-68	34-713	17,000,000	16,750,000 lbs	15,349,750 lbs		5-31-69	9-30-69
Total.....			23,871,300	---				
Agreements signed								
but no PAs issued:								
Ghana - cloth.....	6-9-69		3,600,000	12,000,000 yds				
Ghana - yarn.....	6-9-69		8,000,000	12,000,000 lbs				
Indonesia - yarn.....	4-23-69		13,500,000	13,500,000 lbs				
Total.....			25,100,000	---				

1/ Two digits to left of dash indicate country identification. Digits to right of dash indicate currency identification; 1 to 399 designates sales for foreign currency; 400 to 599 sales for dollars on credit terms; 700 to 799 sales for convertible local currency; 800 to 999 sales to private trade entity. 2/ Some of which may not have been exported during fiscal year in which PA was issued.

3/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted. 4/ Three year agreement.

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Cotton Circulars - 10006

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Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



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SEP 10 1969

COTTON
FC 12-69
August

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS PURCHASE
AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

Recent cotton purchase authorizations issued have been to Korea for an estimated 160,000 bales and to Ghana for an estimated 30,000 bales. Of an estimated total of 283,000 bales available for purchase under the current PL 480 program, sales of 108,000 bales have been registered and 41,000 have been exported or booked for export. New authorizations have been issued to Ghana for the purchase of an estimated 12 million pounds of yarn and to Indonesia for an estimated 15 million pounds.

The following table gives details regarding purchase authorizations issued in fiscal year 1969-70 and those issued in fiscal year 1968-69 with terminal contracting and delivery dates in the current fiscal year. It also gives details regarding signed agreements for which no purchase authorizations have been issued.

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Cotton Circulars - 10006

Cotton and Cotton Products, Purchase Authorizations, P.L. 480, FY 1969-70 through August 15, 1969

Country	Purchase authorizations		Funds Authorized	Estimated quantity in purchase authorization	Sales Registered	Exported or booked for export	Final Date	
	Date Issued	Number 1/					Contracting	Delivery
<u>Raw Cotton 2/</u>			<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>		
Burma - Pakistan-ELS...	5-8-69	33-40	1,985,674	8,900	--	--	8-31-69	9-30-69
Ghana.....	7-11-69	72-320	3,275,000	30,000	--	--	11-30-69	12-31-69
Indonesia.....	5-16-69	34-728	7,100,000	60,000	56,943	--	7-31-69	8-31-69
Korea.....	7-2-69	24-328	20,050,000	160,000	29,854	22,083	11-30-69	12-31-69
Vietnam.....	5-12-69	45-334	2,728,000	24,000	21,202	19,097	8-31-69	9-30-69
Total.....			35,138,674	282,900	107,999	41,180		
Agreements signed but no PAS issued:								
Indonesia.....	4-23-69		7,700,000	60,000				
Vietnam.....	7-28-69		5,640,000	50,000				
Total.....			13,340,000	110,000				
<u>Cotton Products</u>					<u>Sales Registered</u>			
Ghana - cloth.....	2-20-69	72-710	2,200,000	8,400,000 yds	7,899,461 yds		7-31-69	8-31-69
Ghana - cloth.....	2-20-69	72-318	1,261,023	4,658,000 yds	5,512,322 yds		7-31-69	8-31-69
Ghana - cloth.....	4-23-69	72-319	2,938,977	10,870,000 yds	11,032,666 yds		11-30-69	12-31-69
Ghana - yarn.....	8-1-69	72-713	8,000,000	12,000,000 lbs	--		11-30-69	12-31-69
Indonesia - yarn.....	10-9-68	34-713	17,000,000	16,750,000 lbs	18,170,250 lbs		5-31-69	9-30-69
Indonesia - yarn.....	8-5-69	34-729	13,500,000	15,000,000 lbs	--		11-30-69	12-31-69
Total.....			44,900,000					
Agreements signed but no PAS issued:								
Ghana - cloth.....	6-9-69		3,600,000	12,000,000 yds				

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2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 13-69
September

CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS PURCHASE
AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

Cotton purchase authorizations issued recently have been to Tunisia for an estimated 11,500 bales and to Vietnam for an estimated 22,000 bales. Of an estimated total of 316,000 bales available for purchase under the current PL 480 program, sales of 175,000 bales have been registered and 114,000 have been exported or booked for export. A purchase authorization for cotton products was issued recently to Ghana for an estimated 12 million yards of cloth.

The following table gives details regarding purchase authorizations issued in fiscal year 1969-70 and those issued in the previous fiscal year with terminal contracting and delivery dates in the current fiscal year. It also gives details regarding signed agreements for which no purchase authorizations have been issued.

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FC 13-69

Cotton and Cotton Products, Purchase Authorizations, P.L. 480, FY 1969-70 through September 15, 1969

Country	Purchase authorizations		Funds Authorized	Estimated quantity in purchase authorization	Sales Registered	Exported or booked for export	Final Date	
	Date Issued	Number 1/					Contracting	Delivery
<u>Raw Cotton 2/</u>			<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>		
Burma - Pakistan-ELS...	5-8-69	33-40	1,985,674	8,900	7,444	--	8-31-69	9-30-69
Ghana.....	7-11-69	72-320	3,275,000	30,000	26,156	--	11-30-69	12-31-69
Indonesia.....	5-16-69	34-728	7,100,000	60,000	56,943	44,975	7-31-69	8-31-69
Korea.....	7-2-69	24-328	20,050,000	160,000	62,522	47,641	11-30-69	12-31-69
Tunisia.....	8-22-69	50-322	560,000	4,600	--	--	11-30-69	12-31-69
Tunisia.....	8-22-69	50-525	840,000	6,900	--	--	11-30-69	12-31-69
Vietnam.....	5-12-69	45-334	2,728,000	24,000	21,803	21,157	8-31-69	9-30-69
Vietnam.....	8-27-69	45-346	2,912,000	22,000	--	--	12-31-69	1-31-70
Total.....			39,450,674	316,400	174,868	113,773		
Agreements signed but no PAs issued:								
Indonesia.....	4-23-69		7,700,000	60,000				
Vietnam.....	7-28-69		2,728,000	20,610				
Total.....			10,428,000	80,610				
<u>Cotton Products</u>					<u>Sales Registered</u>			
Ghana - cloth.....	2-20-69	72-710	2,200,000	8,400,000 yds	7,899,461 yds		7-31-69	8-31-69
Ghana - cloth.....	2-20-69	72-318	1,261,023	4,658,000 yds	5,512,322 yds		7-31-69	8-31-69
Ghana - cloth.....	4-23-69	72-319	2,938,977	10,870,000 yds	11,032,666 yds		11-30-69	12-31-69
Ghana - yarn.....	8-1-69	72-713	8,000,000	12,000,000 lbs	2,060,000 lbs		11-30-69	12-31-69
Ghana - cloth.....	8-20-69	72-321	3,600,000	12,000,000 yds	--		11-30-69	12-31-69
Indonesia - yarn.....	10-9-68	34-713	17,000,000	16,750,000 lbs	18,170,250 lbs		5-31-69	9-30-69
Indonesia - yarn.....	8-5-69	34-729	13,500,000	15,000,000 lbs	8,179,518 lbs		11-30-69	12-31-69
Total.....			48,500,000					

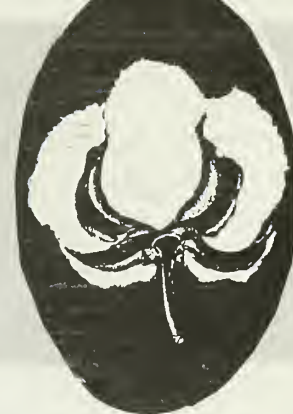
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2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.

Foreign Agricultural Service: Compiled from statistical records of EMS and ASCS.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 14-69
October

CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

A cotton purchase authorization was issued recently to Indonesia for an estimated 59,000 bales under Public Law 480, Title I. Of an estimated total of 375,000 bales available to six countries for purchase under the current Public Law 480 program, sales of 238,000 bales have been registered and 166,000 have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding purchase authorizations issued in fiscal year 1969-70 and those issued in the previous fiscal year with terminal contracting and delivery dates in the current fiscal year. It also gives details regarding signed agreements under which no purchase authorizations have been issued.

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FC 14-69

Cotton and Cotton Products, Purchase Authorizations, P.L. 480, FY 1969-70 through October 15, 1969

Country	Purchase authorizations		Funds authorized	Estimated	Sales	Exported	Final date	
	Date	Number		quantity in	registered	or booked	Contracting	Delivery
	issued	1/		purchase authorization		for export		
<hr/>								
<u>Raw Cotton 2/</u>			<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>		
Burma - Pakistan-ELS..	5-8-69	33-40	1,985,674	8,900	7,420	7,474	8-31-69	9-30-69
Ghana.....	7-11-69	72-320	3,275,000	30,000	26,156	174	11-30-69	12-31-69
Indonesia.....	5-16-69	34-728	7,100,000	60,000	56,943	57,022	7-31-69	8-31-69
Indonesia.....	10-6-69	34-733	7,700,000	59,000	--	--	11-30-69	12-31-69
Korea.....	7-2-69	24-328	20,050,000	160,000	104,181	80,053	11-30-69	12-31-69
Tunisia.....	8-22-69	50-322	560,000	4,600	--	--	11-30-69	12-31-69
Tunisia.....	8-22-69	50-525	840,000	6,900	--	--	11-30-69	12-31-69
Vietnam.....	5-12-69	45-334	2,728,000	24,000	21,803	21,248	8-31-69	9-30-69
Vietnam.....	8-27-69	45-346	2,912,000	22,000	21,725	--	12-31-69	1-31-70
<hr/>								
Total.....			47,150,674	375,400	238,228	165,971		
<hr/>								
Agreements signed but no PAs issued:								
<hr/>								
India.....	10-13-69		12,600,000	100,000				
Morocco.....	9-15-69		4,192,000	36,800				
Pakistan-ELS.....	10-3-69		2,200,000	10,000				
Vietnam.....	7-28-69		2,728,000	20,610				
<hr/>								
Total.....			21,720,000	167,410				
<hr/>								
<u>Cotton Products</u>				<u>Sales Registered</u>				
<hr/>								
Ghana - cloth.....	2-20-69	72-710	2,200,000	8,400,000 yds	7,899,461 yds		7-31-69	8-31-69
Ghana - cloth.....	2-20-69	72-318	1,261,023	4,658,000 yds	5,512,322 yds		7-31-69	8-31-69
Ghana - cloth.....	4-23-69	72-319	2,938,977	10,870,000 yds	11,032,666 yds		11-30-69	12-31-69
Ghana - yarn.....	8-1-69	72-713	8,000,000	12,000,000 lbs	2,060,000 lbs		11-30-69	12-31-69
Ghana - cloth.....	8-20-69	72-321	3,600,000	12,000,000 yds	1,350,000 yds		11-30-69	12-31-69
Indonesia - yarn.....	10-9-68	34-713	17,000,000	16,750,000 lbs	18,170,250 lbs		5-31-69	9-30-69
Indonesia - yarn.....	8-5-69	34-729	13,500,000	15,000,000 lbs	10,768,518 lbs		11-30-69	12-31-69
<hr/>								
Total.....			48,500,000					

1/ Two digits to left of dash indicate country identification. Digits to right of dash indicate currency identification; 1 to 399 designates sales for foreign currency; 500 to 599 sales for dollars on credit terms; 700 to 799 sales for convertible local currency.
2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.

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COTTON
FC 15-69
November 1969

WORLD COTTON CROP

DEC 3 1969

DOWN IN 1969-70 1/

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

World cotton production in 1969-70 2/ is not expected to reach the 53.0 million bales 3/ harvested a year earlier. A small increase in production by the Communist countries is more than offset by a decline in the U.S. crop. This season's world outturn is more than 1.0 million bales below the record of 53.9 million bales reported for 1965-66.

World cotton acreage in 1969-70 is estimated at 80.4 million acres, up about 1.8 million from the previous year. Acreage in cotton is about 0.6 million acres higher in the foreign Free World and 1.1 million acres higher in the United States but is about 0.1 million acres lower in the Communist countries, mainly in Russia. Acreage and production estimates for the world give a 1969-70 average yield of 315 pounds of lint per acre. This is 9 pounds less than the alltime high of 324 pounds in 1968-69.

1/ Some revised production data (see Mexico) used in the text of this report were received too late to be included in the table.

2/ August-July crop year.

3/ Bales referred to in this circular are 480 lb., net weight.

COTTON: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968 AND 1969 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION 2/		
	AVE. 1963-67 3/	1968	1969 4/	AVE. 1963-67 3/	1968	1969 4/	AVE. 1963-67 3/	1968	1969 4/
	1,000 ACRES	1,000 ACRES	1,000 ACRES	LBS/ACRE	LBS/ACRE	LBS/ACRE	1,000 480#8	1,000 480#8	1,000 480#8
NORTH AMERICA:									
COSTA RICA.....	15	21	--	512	411	--	16	18	--
EL SALVADOR.....	195	126	125	633	781	768	257	205	200
GUATEMALA.....	231	228	190	692	705	594	333	335	235
HONDURAS.....	31	28	16	650	600	600	42	35	20
MEXICO.....	1,859	1,780	1,460	588	661	658	2,277	2,450	2,000
NICARAGUA.....	340	325	250	692	598	595	490	405	310
UNITED STATES.....	11,887	10,160	11,224	505	517	450	12,504	10,948	10,528
OTHER.....	104	105	105	101	101	101	22	22	22
TOTAL 5/.....	14,661	12,773	13,390	522	542	478	15,941	14,418	13,335
SOUTH AMERICA:									
ARGENTINA.....	1,042	740	750	217	337	304	470	520	475
BRAZIL.....	5,520	6,500	7,000	203	244	240	2,330	3,300	3,500
COLOMBIA.....	402	575	700	430	534	480	360	640	700
ECUADOR.....	53	50	50	194	240	240	21	25	25
PARAGUAY.....	145	125	--	164	211	--	50	55	--
PERU.....	598	440	450	439	464	453	547	425	425
VENEZUELA.....	114	120	--	259	280	--	62	70	--
OTHER.....	16	17	18	330	424	480	11	15	18
TOTAL 5/.....	7,890	8,567	9,213	234	283	274	3,851	5,050	5,263
EUROPE:									
BULGARIA.....	122	104	--	287	231	--	73	50	--
GREECE.....	388	340	375	476	473	576	385	335	450
ITALY.....	33	20	20	259	192	192	18	8	8
SPAIN.....	507	340	325	355	494	443	375	350	300
YUGOSLAVIA.....	24	30	25	232	240	269	12	15	14
OTHER.....	60	60	60	192	160	160	24	20	20
TOTAL 5/.....	1,134	894	905	375	418	460	887	778	867
U.S.S.R.....	6,060	6,100	6,200	692	732	735	8,740	9,300	9,500
AFRICA:									
ANGOLA.....	91	125	--	158	269	--	30	70	--
CAMEROON.....	183	250	265	210	192	199	80	100	110
CENT AFRICAN REP.....	281	270	--	92	142	--	54	80	--
CHAD.....	730	750	--	112	128	--	171	200	--
KENYA.....	151	175	150	55	47	59	17	17	18
MALAWI.....	60	80	--	141	150	--	18	25	--
MOROCCO.....	43	35	45	371	343	267	33	25	25
MOZAMBIQUE.....	884	800	800	97	117	120	178	195	200
NIGERIA.....	820	900	1,000	114	147	139	194	275	290
REP SOUTH AFRICA.....	80	90	--	410	533	--	68	100	--
RHODESIA.....	63	200	--	312	480	--	41	200	--
SUDAN.....	1,138	1,205	1,250	311	382	384	738	960	1,000
TANZANIA.....	490	500	500	285	226	312	291	235	325
UAR-EGYPT.....	1,790	1,520	1,725	581	633	612	2,166	2,005	2,200
UGANDA.....	2,122	2,000	2,000	76	84	84	338	350	350
OTHER.....	710	966	966	143	190	190	211	383	383
TOTAL 5/.....	9,637	9,866	10,216	231	254	263	4,630	5,220	5,601
ASIA:									
AFGHANISTAN.....	310	300	--	198	160	--	128	100	--
BURMA.....	540	375	--	69	64	--	78	50	--
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	11,680	12,300	12,300	253	265	258	6,160	6,800	6,600
INDIA.....	19,906	19,200	19,500	119	123	128	4,920	4,900	5,200
IRAN.....	910	890	940	291	372	383	551	690	750
ISRAEL.....	72	75	--	252	288	--	38	45	--
JAPAN.....	46	75	80	1,000	960	1,020	96	150	170
KOREA, REP OF.....	52	45	--	170	213	--	18	20	--
PAKISTAN.....	3,925	4,340	4,300	247	271	279	2,018	2,450	2,500
SOUTHERN YEMEN.....	48	40	--	196	240	--	20	20	--
SYRIAN ARAB REP.....	676	650	650	506	521	480	713	705	650
THAILAND.....	178	200	80	261	312	331	97	130	55
TURKEY (EUROPE-ASIA).....	1,691	1,760	1,650	437	545	538	1,540	2,000	1,850
OTHER.....	115	111	111	184	177	177	44	41	41
TOTAL 5/.....	40,149	40,361	40,446	196	215	214	16,421	18,101	18,051
OCEANIA:									
AUSTRALIA.....	51	79	80	728	942	960	77	155	160
TOTAL 5/.....	51	79	80	728	942	960	77	155	160
TOTAL FOREIGN FREE WORLD 5/.....	49,689	49,831	50,481	222	249	248	23,021	25,881	26,031
TOTAL COMMUNIST COUNTRIES 5/.....	18,007	18,649	18,745	400	417	415	15,020	16,193	16,218
TOTAL WORLD 5/ 6/.....	79,582	78,640	80,450	305	324	315	50,546	53,022	52,777

1/ Harvest season beginning August 1. 2/ Bales of 480 pounds net. 3/ The 1963-67 average displaces the 1960-64 average for the first time in this table.
4/ Preliminary. 5/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not shown above and allowances for countries where data are not yet available. 6/ As a result of rounding, sum of digits do not add to the total.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Foreign Free World Crop At Record High Level

Cotton production in the foreign Free World in 1969-70 is estimated at 25.8 million bales, nearly equal to last year's record level of 25.9 million following two sharp increases from 22.7 million in 1966-67. Production during the 1963-67 period averaged 23,021,000 bales. Substantial production increases are expected this year in India, Brazil, Egypt, Greece, Tanzania, Colombia, Iran, and Sudan. Crop reductions are expected in Mexico, Turkey, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Thailand, Syria, Spain, and Argentina.

Area in cotton in the foreign Free World is estimated at 50.5 million acres in 1969-70, compared with 49.8 million a year earlier. Yield this season may also be down slightly to 248 pounds per acre from 249 pounds the previous year.

Mexican Crop Lower

Recent reports place the 1969-70 Mexican cotton crop at 1.8 million bales, down 200,000 from an earlier estimate. This season's crop is only two-thirds of the 2,450,000-bale outturn in 1968-69. In one of the largest producing areas--Sinaloa-Sonora--production is down about 20 percent or around 200,000 bales, partly from reduced acreage and partly from heavy rain and high wind at the beginning of harvest. Yield was reduced sharply in the Mexicali region from prolonged high temperatures during the fruiting season and increased insect damage later. Smaller crops in the Tampico, Juarez, and Apatzingan areas are also from reduced acreage. Growers' dissatisfaction with last year's returns from cotton is credited with a major part of the cutback. Also, credit was tighter as merchants shifted their loan funds to other commodities when prices for cotton declined. Adverse weather also has contributed to the reduction in the Altamira-Tampico region. The total area planted to cotton in Mexico this season is around 1,460,000 acres, down 320,000 from the 1,780,000 harvested in 1968-69.

Central American Production Down

Cotton production in Central America (harvest begins in December) is expected to total about 800,000 bales in 1969-70, about 22 percent below last season's total of 1,020,000 bales. Production in Nicaragua is likely to drop to about 310,000 bales from the 405,000 produced in 1968-69. This season's crop is little more than half of the record crop of 565,000 bales reported for 1964-65. The downtrend in cotton production is mainly a result of growers' dissatisfaction with declining cotton prices and increasing costs of production, especially for such items as insecticides, machinery, and replacement parts. Also, credit is more difficult to obtain this season because many unpaid balances have been carried over from previous years.

The 1969-70 cotton crop in Guatemala is estimated at about 235,000 bales, down nearly one-third from 335,000 bales the previous season. Acreage and yield are both down in 1969-70 for the second consecutive year. Heavy rain and insect damage cut production and yield also in 1968-69. Reduced acreage in

1969-70 is attributed to farmers' dissatisfaction with last year's returns from cotton. Yields also were reduced by heavy rain and flooding in many areas during the planting season. Production in Honduras this season is expected to be down to about 20,000 bales, compared to 35,000 in 1968-69, as heavy rain sharply reduced planted acreage.

South American Acreage Increases

Cotton acreage in South America may be up around 650,000 acres in 1969-70 from the 8,567,000 acres harvested the previous year. Most of the additional acreage is expected in Brazil's southern producing area, where planting is nearly completed, and some is anticipated in Colombia. Although a favorable minimum price announced in early August should encourage increased planting for the 1969-70 crop, recent reports indicate that a drought in southern Brazil has delayed planting in most areas. Rain ended the drought during the first week of October but has continued into the second week, further delaying ground preparation with only 5 percent of the crop planted. The crop in northern Brazil is now being harvested with outturn expected to about equal the 0.8 million bales harvested in 1968-69. Brazil's total production in 1969-70 is expected to equal or slightly exceed last year's 3.3 million bales.

Colombia's cotton acreage is estimated at around 700,000 acres in 1969-70, compared with 575,000 a year earlier. This increase is mainly in the northern zone, where cotton is now being planted. The Government of Colombia, as an incentive to production and exports of cotton, raised the support price and made additional funds available for credit to producers. Also, cotton exporters are offered a 15-percent tax credit on cotton exported. In the central area, cotton harvesting now in progress was damaged by flooding earlier in the growing stage, and outturn will be below the 1968-69 level. A 1969-70 crop of around 700,000 bales is anticipated, compared with 640,000 bales a year earlier.

In Argentina, cotton acreage is expected to be slightly above the 740,000 acres estimated for 1968-69. The 1969-70 cotton crop, to be harvested early next year, may be down by about 45,000 bales from last year's 520,000 bales as a result of drought during the planting season.

The 1969-70 Peruvian cotton acreage is likely to be no greater than the 440,000 acres harvested the previous year. The long staple (Pima-Karnak) acreage is down about 12 percent this year, and insect damage is reported in both the Piura and the Chira Valleys. The 1969-70 cotton crop in Peru is now expected to be below the 425,000 bales harvested last year.

European Production Higher

The 1969-70 cotton crop in Greece is estimated at 450,000 bales, compared with 335,000 a year ago. Area is estimated at 375,000 acres, up from 340,000 a year earlier. Average yields per acre also are expected to be higher this season. The 1968-69 crop was smaller than normal. Spain's 1969 cotton outturn is estimated at 300,000 bales, down from 350,000 last year. Reduced acreage is a

result of cotton land being diverted to other crops and lower yield from flooding early in the growing season. Acreage is placed at 325,000 acres, compared with 340,000 a year earlier. Cotton production in Italy and Yugoslavia for 1969-70 is expected to be about equal to the 8,000 and 15,000 bales, respectively, produced last year.

African Production Increases

Cotton production in Africa is estimated at 5.6 million bales in 1969-70, up 0.4 million from the previous season and about 1.0 million bales from the 1963-67 average. About 57 percent of 1969-70 production is accounted for by the United Arab Republic (Egypt) and Sudan. The Egyptian outturn is estimated to be 0.2 million bales above the 1968-69 level of 2.0 million. Acreage is reported to be up sharply to 1,725,000 acres from the 1,520,000 harvested last season. The 1969-70 cotton crop in Sudan is estimated at 1,000,000 bales, compared with 960,000 a year earlier. Trade reports indicate that the area planted is about 50,000 acres above the 1968-69 total.

The Tanzanian cotton crop this season is estimated at 325,000 bales, up from the 4-year low of 235,000 bales in 1968-69. Uganda's cotton crop in 1969-70 is placed at 350,000 bales, about unchanged from the previous year, with acreage also unchanged at 2.0 million. Nigerian production is placed at 290,000 bales in 1969-70, compared with 275,000 a year earlier. Larger acreage more than offset lower yields. Less effective insect control and flooding were the principal causes for lower yields. Cameroon's outturn is believed to be a little higher in 1969-70, at around 110,000 bales on a slightly larger acreage. Cotton production this season in Kenya and Morocco is expected to be about the same as the 17,000-and 25,000-bale crops produced, respectively, in 1968-69.

Middle East Output Lower

Cotton production is expected to be lower in Turkey and Syria, but up in Iran and Israel. Turkey's current crop is estimated at 1,850,000 bales, down from the record high of 2,000,000 in 1968-69. Both acreage and yields were lower this year. Acreage is estimated at 1,650,000 acres, compared with 1,760,000 a year ago. The acreage decline is attributed mainly to declining cotton prices and some shift to a high-yielding variety of winter wheat developed in Mexico. Flooding in some areas this season was partly responsible for lower yields.

The Syrian cotton crop is placed at 650,000 bales for 1969-70, down 8 percent from 705,000 bales a year earlier. Insects and heavy rainfall in 1969-70 cut yields sharply. The 650,000 acres planted were about the same as in 1968-69. Iran's cotton crop is expected to be up about 60,000 bales in 1969-70 to 750,000 bales. Both acreage and yields are up. A further rise in Israel's cotton production is expected in 1969-70 and may reach 17,000 bales, up 20,000 from 1968-69. Acreage is estimated at 80,000 acres, 5,000 above 1968-69.

Production Up In Pakistan And India

Cotton production in Pakistan may reach 2,500,000 bales, compared with last season's crop of 2,450,000 bales. Land in cotton is estimated at 4,300,000 acres in 1969-70, down from 4,350,000 last year. Average yield is up to 279 pounds, a gain of 8 pounds from 1968-69. A pre-harvest report places India's cotton crop at 5.2 million bales, compared with 4.9 million a year earlier. Larger acreage and higher yields from favorable monsoon rains account for the prospective greater outturn. Planted acreage is estimated at 19.5 million acres in 1969-70, up 0.3 million from last year.

Cotton production in Thailand is placed at a 10-year low of 55,000 bales in 1969-70, compared with 130,000 bales a year earlier. Acreage is down as credit agencies were reluctant to extend credit to many producers who were not able to pay their entire accounts last season. The 80,000 acres planted in 1969-70 are down from 200,000 last year. Australia's 1969-70 production is placed at 160,000 bales, up 15,000 bales from 1968-69. Acreage, currently estimated at 80,000 acres, is about the same as in 1968-69. Yield is expected to be higher than last year's low level. Australia became a net exporter in 1968-69 for the first time; this may necessitate some changes in the marketing programs. The current cotton subsidy program is scheduled to be phased out in 1971.

Communist Production Up Slightly

Cotton production in the Communist countries in 1969-70 is placed at 16.2 million bales almost unchanged from a year earlier. The USSR crop is expected to be a record of around 9.5 million bales, up about 0.2 million from the previous year. Mainland China's production this season will probably be down from the 6.8 million bales harvested in 1968-69. Growing conditions in some areas of China have been subnormal during the current season.

U.S. Cotton Crop Smaller

The U.S. cotton crop in 1969-70 is estimated at 10,528,000 bales (October estimate), down 420,000 from the 1968-69 production of 10,948,000 bales. The lower output reflects lower yields resulting from July-August drought followed by excessive rain that caused boll rot and greater insect damage. Acreage is reported at 11,224,000 acres (for harvest), up from 10,160,000 acres in 1968-69 when producers were still participating in the acreage diversion program. The diversion program was discontinued this year, as were diversion payments. Average yield is down sharply to 450 pounds per acre from 517 the previous season.

Production of American-Egyptian (ELS) cotton in 1969-70 is estimated at 81,600 bales, compared with 85,200 bales harvested a year earlier. ELS acreage is estimated at 76,600 acres, up from 67,000 in 1968-69.

1970 Acreage Allotment And Support Program

The national acreage allotment for upland cotton in 1970 is 17.0 million acres, up from 16.0 million acres this season. The national marketing quota was also raised 941,666 bales to 16,008,333 for 1970.

Farmers who wish to be eligible for cotton loans and price support payments must sign up in the program and plant at least 90 percent but not more than 100 percent of their domestic acreage allotment, which is set at 65 percent of the total acreage allotment for each farm.

The national acreage allotment for ELS cotton in 1970 is 78,398 acres, down 1,262 acres from last season.

1971 Program Proposals

The Secretary of Agriculture, Clifford M. Hardin, in his statement on farm legislation before the House Committee on Agriculture, September 24, 1969, submitted two legislative proposals with particular reference to cotton. The proposals included two suggested approaches for new farm legislation--the "set-aside" approach and the "domestic-allotment" approach. The main features of the "set-aside" approach are: (1) Price support loans would be offered to participating producers who would be required to set aside a crop acreage equivalent to perhaps 75 to 100 percent of the domestic allotment; (2) There would be no marketing quotas and no acreage or production restrictions, except the set-aside acreage; (3) Loan levels would be set at a figure intended to encourage exports without a subsidy, and loans would be available on the basis of total production of participants; (4) The program would be voluntary and farmers may remain outside the program without penalty, but they would receive no price support payments and would not be eligible for loans; and, (5) Price support payments would be based on normal production on domestic allotment acreage.

The "domestic-allotment" approach which would be similar to the "set-aside" program with respect to loans, lack of marketing quotas, and domestic allotments but would require no acreage diversion in order to qualify for program benefits. Additional information will be developed in greater detail and released at a later date.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee of Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other FAS representatives abroad.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250



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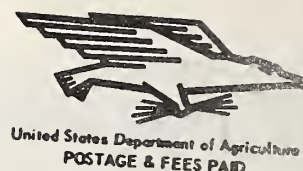
COTTON
FC 16-69
November 1969

CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS PURCHASE
AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

Cotton purchase authorizations issued recently have been to India for an estimated 100,000 bales and to Vietnam for an estimated 27,000 bales. Of an estimated total of 502,000 bales available to seven countries for purchase under the current Public Law 480, Title I program, sales of 344,000 bales have been registered and 226,000 have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding purchase authorizations issued in fiscal year 1969-70 and those issued in the previous fiscal year with terminal contracting and delivery dates in the current fiscal year. It also gives details regarding signed agreements under which no purchase authorizations have been issued.

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FC 16-69

Cotton and Cotton Products, Purchase Authorizations, P.L. 480, FY 1969-70 through November 14, 1969

Country	Purchase authorizations		Funds authorized	Estimated quantity in purchase authorization	Sales registered	Exported or booked for export	Final date	
	Date issued	Number 1/					Contracting	Delivery
<u>Raw Cotton 2/</u>			<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>		
Burma - Pakistan-ELS..	5-8-69	33-40	1,985,674	8,900	7,420	7,474	8-31-69	9-30-69
Ghana.....	7-11-69	72-320	3,275,000	30,000	26,156	174	11-30-69	12-31-69
India.....	10-22-69	39-374	12,600,000	100,000	3,781	---	1-31-70	2-28-70
Indonesia.....	5-16-69	34-728	7,100,000	60,000	56,943	57,022	7-31-69	8-31-69
Indonesia.....	10-6-69	34-733	7,700,000	59,000	59,970	---	11-30-69	12-31-69
Korea.....	7-2-69	24-328	20,050,000	160,000	140,876	124,504	11-30-69	12-31-69
Tunisia.....	8-22-69	50-322	560,000	4,600	---	---	11-30-69	12-31-69
Tunisia.....	8-22-69	50-525	840,000	6,900	5,000	---	11-30-69	12-31-69
Vietnam.....	5-12-69	45-334	2,728,000	24,000	21,803	21,248	8-31-69	9-30-69
Vietnam.....	8-27-69	45-346	2,912,000	22,000	22,099	15,249	12-31-69	1-31-70
Vietnam.....	11-4-69	45-352	3,574,000	27,000	---	---	3-31-70	4-30-70
Total.....			63,324,674	502,400	344,048	225,671		
Agreements signed but no PAS issued:								
Morocco.....	9-15-69		4,192,000	36,800				
Pakistan-ELS.....	10-3-69		2,200,000	10,000				
Total.....			6,392,000	46,800				
<u>Cotton Products</u>					<u>Sales Registered</u>			
Ghana - cloth.....	2-20-69	72-710	2,200,000	8,400,000 yds	7,899,461 yds		7-31-69	8-31-69
Ghana - cloth.....	2-20-69	72-318	1,261,023	4,658,000 yds	5,512,322 yds		7-31-69	8-31-69
Ghana - cloth.....	4-23-69	72-319	2,938,977	10,870,000 yds	11,032,666 yds		11-30-69	12-31-69
Ghana - yarn.....	8-1-69	72-713	8,000,000	12,000,000 lbs	2,060,000 lbs		11-30-69	12-31-69
Ghana - cloth.....	8-20-69	72-321	3,600,000	12,000,000 yds	1,350,000 yds		11-30-69	12-31-69
Indonesia - yarn.....	10-9-68	34-713	17,000,000	16,750,000 lbs	18,170,250 lbs		5-31-69	9-30-69
Indonesia - yarn.....	8-5-69	34-729	13,500,000	15,000,000 lbs	11,278,518 lbs		12-15-69	6-30-70
Total.....			48,500,000					

1/ Two digits to left of dash indicate country identification. Digits to right of dash indicate currency identification; 1 to 399 designates sales for foreign currency; 500 to 599 sales for dollars on credit terms; 700 to 799 sales for convertible local currency.
2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.

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COTTON
FC 17-69
December 1969

WORLD COTTON TRADE HIGHER IN 1969-70

World cotton trade in 1969-70^{1/} is expected to be about 0.6 million bales^{2/} above the low level of 16.6 million exported in 1968-69. This is sharply lower than the record level of nearly 18.0 million bales shipped in 1963-64. Import demand in foreign countries is likely to be greater this season because short exportable supplies in recent years resulted in many importing countries working stocks to a low level. In the current season, record supplies in some foreign exporting countries are not expected to offset crop reductions in the United States, Mexico, and Russia. A shorter than expected crop in the United States coupled with sharp competition from man-made fibers will hold U.S. exports at about the 1968-69 level of 2.7 million bales.

Foreign Demand

Foreign import demand for raw cotton is expected to be somewhat above the 1968-69 level. Purchases by foreign Free World countries are likely to be around 12.7 million bales in 1969-70 compared with less than 12.4 million the previous year. Japan and many Western European countries reduced stocks to a low level in 1968-69 when prices were falling. In the current season, with consumption around 1.3 million bales above production, it is reasonable to assume that importing countries will purchase at least as much as they use.

^{1/} Crop year beginning August 1.

^{2/} Bales of 480 pounds net weight.

Tables

Exports from:	<u>Page</u>	::	Imports by:	<u>Page</u>
		::		
Argentina.....	6	::	Australia.....	19
Brazil.....	6	::	Austria.....	19
Egypt.....	7	::	Belgium.....	20
El Salvador.....	8	::	Bulgaria.....	20
Free World to Communist countries	18	::	Canada.....	21
Greece.....	8	::	China, Republic of.....	21
India.....	9	::	Czechoslovakia.....	22
Iran.....	9	::	Denmark.....	22
Mexican transshipments.....	10	::	Finland.....	23
Mexico.....	11	::	France.....	23
Nicaragua.....	11	::	Free World from USSR.....	37
Pakistan.....	12	::	Germany, Federal Republic of...	24
Peru.....	12	::	Hong Kong.....	25
Soviet Union.....	13	::	Hungary.....	25
Sudan.....	13	::	India.....	26
Syria.....	14	::	Ireland.....	26
Tanzania.....	15	::	Israel.....	27
Turkey.....	16	::	Italy.....	27
Uganda.....	17	::	Japan.....	28
United States.....	5	::	Netherlands.....	29
World.....	4	::	Norway.....	30
			Poland.....	30
			Portugal.....	31
			Soviet Union.....	31
			Spain.....	32
			Sweden.....	32
			Switzerland.....	33
			United Kingdom.....	34
			United States.....	35
			United States Quotas.....	35
			Uruguay.....	36
			Yugoslavia.....	36

Communist countries are likely to buy more cotton in western markets during 1969-70 than last year. Both the Russian and Mainland Chinese crops are reported to be less than the previous year. The Soviet Union, the major supplier of cotton to Eastern European countries, is expected to produce about 0.5 million bales less than a year earlier, while the Chinese crop is reported to be down 0.2 million bales. This will likely result in increased purchases in Western markets by the Eastern European countries.

Foreign Export Availability Lower

Cotton supplies available for export from foreign producing countries in 1969-70 are forecast at 41.2 million bales, down 1.0 million from the record of 42.2 million bales a year earlier. Decreases are expected in both the foreign Free

World and Communist countries. Reduced production in Mexico, Turkey, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Thailand, Syria, Spain, and Argentina is expected to more than offset larger crops in India, Brazil, Egypt, Greece, Tanzania, Colombia, and Sudan.

The Soviet Union is the only Communist country that exports significant quantities of cotton. Exports by that country are expected to be down to a 5-year low of about 1.8 million bales, sharply lower than the 2.2 million bales shipped in 1968-69. The Soviet Union's cotton exports have increased in other recent years, with a greater proportion of the increase since 1964-65 accounted for by shipments to non-Communist countries. Nearly 850,000 bales of Soviet cotton were exported to Western countries in 1968-69. This compares with an average of around 250,000 bales before 1965-66. In 1968-69, Japan, Yugoslavia, Canada, France, West Germany, United Kingdom, Finland, and Italy imported an estimated 0.8 million bales of cotton from the USSR. Other cotton exports from the Soviet Union are almost entirely to Eastern Europe.

U.S. Exports Lower

Exports of U.S. cotton in 1969-70 are tentatively estimated at 2,750,000 running bales, about the same as the low level a year earlier. This is a sharp drop from the 4.2 million bales exported in 1966-67, and the 1960-64 average of 4.6 million. Exports during the first three months of 1969-70 totaled 456,000 running bales, compared with 627,000 and 796,000 bales in the same months of 1968 and 1967, respectively. Prices of most foreign qualities were slightly below those for United States cotton in 1968-69. In recent weeks, however, the disparities among U.S. prices and prices for most foreign qualities on the Liverpool market have widened.

Total supply of U.S. cotton for all purposes this season, including imports and city crop, is estimated at 16.6 million bales, compared with 17.5 million in 1968-69 and 20.0 million in 1967-68. The current crop of 10.1 million bales is a little below the 11.0 million last season and nearly a million bales below expected disappearance. Carryover at the end of the current season is expected to be around 5.6 million bales, down 0.9 million from a year earlier.

The 1969-70 supply of upland cotton, based on ginnings prior to November 1, 1969, and stocks on hand August 1, totaled 12.1 million bales, about the same as a year earlier. This low level is somewhat less than the 15.5 million bales on November 1, 1967, and 18.5 million in 1966. Both ginnings prior to November 1, 1969, and stocks on August 1 of staples of 1-1/32 inches and shorter were considerably lower than a year ago. Supplies of cotton stapling 1-1/32 inches and shorter were 1.9 million bales smaller than a year ago with the 29/32 inch and 15/16 inch categories accounting for the bulk of the loss. The decrease in the short staples was about offset by increases of 0.6 and 1.2 million bales respectively, in the 1-1/16 and 1-3/32-inch staples. The grade distribution of this season's supply indicated a decrease of 1.5 million bales from a year earlier in Light Spotted and Spotted grades. Supplies of the White grades were up about the same amount.

Table 1.--Cotton: World exports by country of origin, 1961-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)							
	Year beginning August 1							
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 ^{1/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
NORTH AMERICA:								
El Salvador.....	208	292	304	255	248	123	116	107
Guatemala.....	115	221	269	282	353	298	269	325
Mexico.....	1,482	1,897	1,426	1,616	2,127	1,392	1,239	1,631
Nicaragua.....	242	288	402	571	524	427	429	452
United States.....	5,056	3,429	5,775	4,195	3,035	4,832	4,361	2,825
Others.....	21	29	36	60	68	56	47	34
Total.....	7,124	6,156	8,212	6,979	6,355	7,128	6,461	5,374
SOUTH AMERICA:								
Argentina.....	141	216	100	1	34	127	25	1
Brazil.....	847	1,145	1,023	1,040	937	1,014	836	1,700
Colombia.....	143	115	54	52	42	83	150	300
Paraguay.....	29	32	47	41	39	23	22	28
Peru.....	576	590	510	468	518	381	283	376
Total.....	1,736	2,098	1,734	1,602	1,570	1,628	1,316	2,405
EUROPE:								
Albania.....	8	4	6	6	0	0	0	0
Greece.....	302	238	262	167	192	222	309	180
Spain.....	8	100	60	20	15	30	60	0
Total.....	318	342	328	193	207	252	369	180
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia):	1,600	1,500	1,700	2,000	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,200
AFRICA:								
Angola.....	17	28	22	16	27	27	48	55
Central African Republic..	50	39	48	34	46	49	59	75
Chad.....	121	122	168	148	191	161	187	190
Congo, Republic of the....	53	28	32	7	0	0	0	0
East Africa ^{2/}	358	390	520	598	628	729	596	467
Egypt.....	1,121	1,361	1,372	1,558	1,575	1,428	1,171	1,100
Mozambique.....	154	184	115	176	125	160	165	180
Nigeria.....	168	141	145	89	100	125	100	60
Sudan.....	637	787	720	471	570	682	794	848
Western Africa ^{3/}	67	93	112	113	160	96	100	150
Others.....	27	41	36	63	76	157	186	193
Total.....	2,773	3,214	3,290	3,273	3,498	3,614	3,406	3,318
ASIA:								
India.....	253	287	231	202	140	189	171	137
Iran.....	266	220	326	313	459	272	299	425
Iraq.....	7	9	2	26	10	10	10	10
Pakistan.....	299	683	689	485	492	558	887	900
Syria.....	474	614	608	726	712	577	491	549
Turkey.....	458	568	587	773	920	1,049	1,040	953
Others ^{4/}	232	214	245	245	197	182	194	149
Total.....	1,989	2,595	2,688	2,770	2,930	2,837	3,092	3,123
World total.....	15,540	15,905	17,952	16,817	16,860	17,859	17,044	16,600

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. ^{3/} French West Africa prior to 1960.
^{4/} Mostly Afghanistan, Burma, and Mainland China.

Table 2.--United States: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1965	1966	1967	1968
	1955-59	1960-64				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	35	24	3	4	1	0
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	165	124	45	54	46	30
Bulgaria.....	0	4	0	0	0	0
Denmark.....	17	15	7	8	10	1
Finland.....	23	18	9	16	11	3
France.....	374	330	112	168	154	91
Germany, West.....	491	277	95	165	104	32
Hungary.....	0	4	0	0	0	0
Italy.....	432	356	106	275	266	65
Netherlands.....	128	113	39	32	37	20
Norway.....	11	13	11	11	7	5
Poland.....	89	131	44	81	80	112
Portugal.....	29	22	6	1	9	9
Romania.....	0	2	1/	0	0	0
Spain.....	180	76	11	1	7	5
Sweden.....	78	83	61	74	78	53
Switzerland.....	67	77	37	83	63	33
United Kingdom.....	546	251	135	157	130	49
U.S.S.R.....	0	1/	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia.....	113	117	175	144	70	56
Other Europe.....	18	7	8	12	26	7
Total Europe.....	2,796	2,044	904	1,286	1,099	571
Algeria.....	1	1	2	1	13	28
Australia.....	56	63	34	17	18	0
Canada.....	229	369	281	314	151	116
Chile.....	36	19	3	3	1	1/
Colombia.....	34	3	57	1	0	1/
Congo, Republic of the.....	0	6	26	35	14	0
Cuba.....	27	1/	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia.....	4	9	21	9	23	9
Hong Kong.....	137	150	97	190	310	201
India.....	190	324	64	295	355	176
Indonesia.....	32	42	1/	168	73	110
Iraq.....	0	4	0	0	0	0
Israel.....	16	16	6	2	5	1
Jamaica.....	3	4	5	6	1	2
Japan.....	1,198	1,216	727	1,336	1,146	557
Korea, Republic of.....	213	267	309	383	362	459
Morocco.....	11	12	12	14	36	19
Pakistan.....	14	14	6	3	18	1
Philippines.....	67	126	96	139	160	123
South Africa, Republic of.....	27	47	28	40	23	9
Taiwan (Formosa).....	157	211	181	381	383	264
Thailand.....	4	35	56	73	92	68
Tunisia.....	0	2	13	16	14	0
Venezuela.....	2	8	5	1	1/	1/
Vietnam 2/.....	2	47	75	68	25	64
Other countries.....	40	29	27	51	39	47
Total 480 lb. bales.....	5,296	5,068	3,035	4,832	4,361	2,825
Total running bales.....	5,100	4,924	2,942	4,669	4,206	2,731

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Indochina prior to 1958.

Table 3.--Argentina: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average					
	1955-59	1960-64	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium.....	6	22	6	19	3	0
Canada.....	0	0	1	0	0	0
France.....	3	11	5	12	2	0
Germany, West.....	1	11	5	2	4	0
Hong Kong.....	2	5	0	12	0	0
Italy.....	4	6	2	5	1	0
Japan.....	5	20	3	54	4	0
Netherlands.....	1	8	5	5	2	1
South Africa, Republic of.....	1/	2	1/	2	3	0
Spain.....	0	0	3	2	0	0
United Kingdom.....	4	17	4	10	6	0
Other countries.....	1/	3	0	4	0	0
Total.....	26	105	34	127	25	1

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Estadística Mensual de Exportación de Frutos del País (Buenos Aires); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 4.--Brazil: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average					
	1950-54	1960-64	1965	1966	1967	1968 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Australia.....	10	5	3	2/	2	0
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	14	54	60	45	48	57
Bulgaria.....	0	1	29	10	62	3
Canada.....	4	2/	0	2/	5	4
China, Mainland 3/.....	13	1	0	0	0	0
Czechoslovakia.....	5	2	34	10	0	0
Denmark.....	1	2/	0	0	0	0
France.....	70	74	40	72	52	104
Germany, East 4/.....	0	0	6	4	43	19
Germany, West.....	106	201	179	227	197	270
Hong Kong.....	26	86	92	83	34	57
Hungary.....	3	8	29	26	16	2/
Italy.....	43	17	19	26	25	83
Japan.....	130	127	105	126	74	176
Netherlands.....	26	101	82	132	106	93
Philippines.....	2/	5	1	1	0	1
Poland.....	6	6	1	24	0	1
Portugal.....	11	1	0	3	9	13
Romania.....	0	5	0	0	9	0
South Africa, Republic of.....	1	26	46	85	39	67
Spain.....	44	24	42	3	19	60
Sweden.....	13	6	3	0	0	2
Switzerland.....	2	5	6	5	6	6
Taiwan (Formosa).....	2/	8	13	10	9	22
Thailand.....	0	4	5	11	6	1
United Kingdom.....	150	81	52	33	38	59
United States.....	1	3	2/	0	1	0
Uruguay.....	9	2	1	6	4	7
U.S.S.R.....	0	85	70	45	3	37
Yugoslavia.....	9	5	3	4	1	3
Other countries.....	28	7	16	23	28	75
Total.....	725	950	937	1,014	836	1,220

1/ August-May; estimate of August-July total is 1,500. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 4/ Included with West Germany prior to 1952.

Source: Estatística do Comércio Exterior (Rio de Janeiro); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 5.--Egypt: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

(Bales of 480 pounds net)							
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1						
	Average		1965	1966	1967	1968	1/
	1950-54	1960-64					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Algeria.....	0	0	2	5	5	0	
Austria.....	22	13	2	14	16	11	
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	16	9	11	9	9	7	
Bulgaria.....	3	12	19	23	16	24	
China, Mainland <u>2/</u>	36	84	84	93	40	30	
Czechoslovakia.....	52	175	170	117	84	61	
Finland.....	3	1	1	3/	1	0	
France.....	171	55	47	47	46	44	
Germany, East <u>4/</u>	5	46	34	39	22	11	
Germany, West.....	96	63	71	42	57	60	
Greece.....	1	2	4	28	28	30	
Hungary.....	25	32	34	29	19	10	
India.....	178	99	151	142	149	67	
Italy.....	135	64	79	84	74	60	
Japan.....	71	75	58	100	102	97	
Netherlands.....	29	1	1	2	4	5	
Poland.....	18	53	50	47	32	27	
Portugal.....	4	3	1	3/	0	0	
Romania.....	12	54	71	48	57	41	
Spain.....	53	29	39	49	79	62	
Sweden.....	8	2	1	2	2	3	
Switzerland.....	51	20	18	28	23	21	
United Kingdom.....	160	33	23	26	28	20	
United States.....	91	53	58	28	32	2	
U.S.S.R.....	51	353	487	347	193	248	
Yugoslavia.....	18	59	47	66	46	27	
Other countries.....	38	9	12	13	7	20	
Total.....	1,347	1,399	1,575	1,428	1,171	988	

1/ August-May; estimate of August-July total is 1,100. 2/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Included with West Germany prior to 1951.

Source: Egypt Statistical Department; Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 6.--El Salvador: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	1	3	1	0	0	0
China, Mainland.....	5	23	0	0	0	0
France.....	2	2	1/	0	0	0
Germany, West.....	14	3	2	0	0	0
Italy.....	6	10	11	0	0	1
Japan.....	205	199	208	112	110	104
Korea.....	1/	1	4	2	1/	0
Netherlands.....	2	4	9	2	1/	1
Philippines.....	2	2	0	2	3	0
Taiwan (Formosa).....	1	3	3	2	1	0
United Kingdom.....	1	2	2	1/	1	1
United States.....	0	0	0	0	1/	0
Other countries.....	1/	3	8	3	1	0
Total.....	239	255	248	123	116	107
1/ Less than 500 bales.						

Source: Boletín Estadístico (San Salvador); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 7.--Greece: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	3	0	1	1/	8	1/
Bulgaria.....	13	9	17	15	18	18
Czechoslovakia.....	12	7	14	20	12	13
France.....	14	3	1	2	14	3
Germany, West.....	5	1/	1/	0	7	2
Hungary.....	18	11	27	29	22	18
Israel.....	6	1/	6	7	10	6
Italy.....	18	4	6	13	35	9
Netherlands.....	7	10	1	1	7	1
Poland.....	23	23	22	23	16	15
Portugal.....	12	13	4	7	23	10
Romania.....	2	0	6	0	13	3
Spain.....	2	0	17	1	19	7
Switzerland.....	4	1/	1	1	19	6
United Kingdom.....	4	3	1/	1	9	4
U.S.S.R.....	27	26	17	40	23	16
Yugoslavia.....	50	56	51	60	50	49
Other countries.....	4	2	1	2	4	1/
Total.....	224	167	192	222	309	180
1/ Less than 500 bales.						

Source: Monthly Bulletin of External Trade Statistics and the Hellenic Cotton Board; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 8.--India: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1965	1966	1967	1968
	1950-54	1960-64				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Australia.....	2	1/	1/	1/	1	1/
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	7	2	1	1	1	1/
Bulgaria.....	0	0	0	2	1/	6
Czechoslovakia.....	0	0	0	0	0	4
France.....	10	10	5	9	4	2
Germany, West.....	8	2	0	1/	1	1/
Hong Kong.....	1	9	1	1	1/	1/
Hungary.....	0	2	3	8	9	6
Italy.....	5	2	3	3	2	2
Japan.....	80	189	111	148	140	100
Netherlands.....	10	1	1/	1/	1/	0
United Kingdom.....	19	4	2	3	1	1
United States.....	26	14	13	13	10	10
Yugoslavia.....	0	2	0	0	0	5
Other countries.....	6	3	1	1	2	1
Total.....	174	240	140	189	171	137

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air, and Land) Trade and Navigation of India; Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 9.--Iran: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning July 23					
	Average		1965	1966	1967	1968 1/
	1950-54	1960-64				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	4	2/	9	4	2	0
Bulgaria.....	0	0	2	3	5	33
China, Mainland.....	0	1	8	18	10	3
Czechoslovakia.....	2	24	40	21	35	39
France.....	18	18	49	16	12	5
Germany, West.....	29	21	45	14	23	2
Hungary.....	3	23	30	31	22	41
Italy.....	13	21	21	7	5	0
Japan.....	25	5	21	27	9	13
Netherlands.....	3	6	31	12	13	2/
Poland.....	1	28	39	14	34	27
Romania.....	0	1	31	37	33	55
South Africa, Republic of.....	0	1	7	3	0	2/
United Kingdom.....	9	79	90	31	35	15
U.S.S.R.....	12	42	27	33	55	99
Yugoslavia.....	0	1	0	0	5	70
Other countries.....	6	3	9	1	1	6
Total.....	125	274	459	272	299	408

1/ August-June; estimate of August-July total is 425. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics (Tehran); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 10.--Mexico: Transshipments of cotton through United States ports,
by country of destination, average 1960-64, annual 1964-68 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Australia.....	17	11	4	2	0	0
Austria.....	3	1	3	4	<u>2/</u>	0
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	11	3	2	1	1	<u>2/</u>
Chile.....	9	14	5	4	0	0
Czechoslovakia.....	9	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark.....	3	<u>2/</u>	1	<u>2/</u>	0	<u>2/</u>
Finland.....	1	0	0	0	<u>2/</u>	1
France.....	68	43	31	2	6	3
Germany, West.....	59	21	38	7	5	2
Hong Kong.....	3	1	1	1	0	0
Indonesia.....	<u>2/</u>	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland.....	2	0	1	6	<u>2/</u>	0
Israel.....	6	11	2	<u>2/</u>	1	<u>2/</u>
Italy.....	67	46	52	15	6	5
Japan.....	36	3	4	3	0	<u>2/</u>
Lebanon.....	1	0	1	1	3	5
Netherlands.....	10	2	8	1	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Norway.....	3	1	1	1	<u>2/</u>	3
Poland.....	2	8	3	0	0	0
Portugal.....	12	5	5	0	0	1
South Africa, Republic of..	11	11	4	4	1	0
Spain.....	22	3	4	1	<u>2/</u>	2
Sweden.....	2	1	2	1	0	<u>2/</u>
Switzerland.....	21	13	17	7	3	4
Taiwan (Formosa).....	7	1	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	0	1
Trieste.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom.....	27	20	10	7	1	2
U.S.S.R.....	6	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	11	11	5	1	1	1
Total.....	432	230	204	69	28	30

1/ Includes linters, waste, gin sweepings, and hull fibers prior to 1963-64, but does not include transshipments to Canada by railroad and exports direct from Mexican ports to other destinations.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled from official records of U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 11.--Mexico: Direct exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Australia.....	4	7	3	1	2	0
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	13	14	21	14	10	10
Canada.....	1	1/	8	1	25	24
Chile.....	20	75	31	85	70	44
China, Mainland.....	9	30	0	0	0	0
Cuba.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
France.....	58	62	125	90	29	49
Germany, West.....	62	56	98	70	22	62
Hong Kong.....	7	8	14	24	15	13
Israel.....	4	9	2	1/	2	1/
Italy.....	35	35	175	176	85	215
Japan.....	630	688	831	600	493	669
Netherlands.....	10	9	8	9	11	6
Panama, Republic of 2/.....	23	1/	15	10	14	28
Philippines.....	13	16	54	22	11	14
Portugal.....	4	0	1	2	0	5
Spain.....	29	3	16	5	2	3
Switzerland.....	6	1	1	3	7	42
Taiwan (Formosa).....	33	113	47	16	13	28
Thailand.....	3	6	27	10	8	3
United Kingdom.....	20	15	19	12	2	10
United States 2/.....	597	458	605	223	392	387
Uruguay.....	1	3	7	9	3	2
U.S.S.R.....	7	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	13	8	19	10	23	17
Total.....	1,606	1,616	2,127	1,392	1,239	1,631

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Mostly for transshipment.

Source: Anuario Estadístico del Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Revista de Estadística; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 12.--Nicaragua: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54	1960-64	1965	1966	1967	1968
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	5	7	2	2	2	0
France.....	1	16	7	3	3	3
Germany, West.....	19	55	44	37	33	50
Hong Kong.....	0	5	23	6	11	14
Italy.....	2	9	23	11	13	30
Japan.....	14	163	310	312	279	277
Netherlands.....	9	17	2	2	2	1
Portugal.....	0	14	62	21	15	13
Taiwan (Formosa).....	0	5	17	10	23	25
Thailand.....	0	3	8	4	2	2
United Kingdom.....	6	23	21	12	20	17
United States.....	2	8	0	1/	0	0
Other countries.....	4	3	5	7	26	20
Total.....	62	328	524	427	429	452

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Recaudador General de Aduanas; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 13.--Pakistan: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 1/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Australia.....	2	2	2	2	3	1
Austria.....	1	2/	2/	2/	5	3
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	7	10	6	3	21	9
Bulgaria.....	0	0	1	4	1	5
Ceylon.....	2/	0	0	13	2/	2/
China, Mainland.....	102	118	101	140	88	102
Czechoslovakia.....	2/	0	0	10	6	13
France.....	17	18	18	18	38	14
Germany, West.....	4	4	1	1	39	3
Hong Kong.....	106	91	124	156	239	141
India.....	35	47	0	0	0	0
Indonesia.....	0	0	21	0	0	0
Italy.....	6	2	2	4	16	2
Japan.....	136	102	122	86	167	63
Netherlands.....	3	1	7	3	24	3
Poland.....	2	9	31	30	31	34
Romania.....	0	0	0	0	12	11
Spain.....	2	12	3	2/	23	19
Sweden.....	1	2/	2/	2/	1	0
Switzerland.....	2	1	3	2	6	1
United Kingdom.....	28	38	33	23	74	45
United States.....	6	3	4	2	7	4
U.S.S.R.....	7	5	3	24	21	32
Yugoslavia.....	9	7	4	15	25	43
Other countries.....	4	15	6	22	40	13
Total.....	480	485	492	558	887	561

1/ August-May; estimate of August-July total is 700. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Pakistan Central Statistical Office; Statistical Bulletin; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 14.--Peru: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54	1960-64	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	9	36	62	38	26	36
Austria.....	1/	3	1	1/	1/	1
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	41	65	53	41	41	37
Chile.....	47	67	62	35	20	44
Colombia.....	18	3	2	3	3	4
Denmark.....	8	9	11	10	11	10
France.....	28	31	31	24	26	28
Germany, West.....	27	69	45	38	32	43
India.....	6	8	1/	10	1	20
Ireland.....	1	3	4	3	2	4
Israel.....	1/	4	2	1	0	5
Italy.....	3	15	25	33	16	24
Japan.....	13	36	36	12	5	6
Netherlands.....	17	35	30	22	22	36
South Africa, Republic of.....	1	5	3	1/	1/	2
Sweden.....	4	1	1/	1/	1	1/
Switzerland.....	9	16	19	21	14	15
United Kingdom.....	91	57	54	37	25	28
United States.....	13	34	20	26	23	7
Uruguay.....	3	7	9	5	3	3
Venezuela.....	1/	11	29	13	7	10
Other countries.....	4	9	20	9	5	13
Total.....	343	524	518	381	283	376

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Algodon (Lima); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 15.--Soviet Union: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Calendar years					
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Bulgaria.....	94	122	143	178	141	166
Cuba.....	41	55	76	61	63	78
Czechoslovakia.....	236	296	293	278	254	321
Germany, East.....	385	362	393	380	363	360
Hungary.....	172	178	185	176	186	208
Korea, North.....	37	38	47	45	46	61
Poland.....	316	378	365	413	348	371
Romania.....	132	135	137	139	144	135
Vietnam, North.....	2	0	9	0	14	14
Total Communist.....	1,415	1,564	1,648	1,670	1,559	1,714
Austria.....	29	22	29	28	14	15
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	3	6	2	22	26	23
Canada.....	1/	0	43	53	99	67
Finland.....	54	55	56	58	60	54
France.....	27	23	61	68	66	36
Germany, West.....	63	69	90	82	82	48
Italy.....	33	11	36	74	75	22
Japan.....	21	9	62	141	306	373
Netherlands.....	5	12	7	9	10	6
United Kingdom.....	29	24	66	88	68	68
Yugoslavia.....	1	0	0	24	79	112
Other non-Communist.....	3	13	2	15	10	8
Total non-Communist.....	268	244	454	662	895	832
Total all countries.....	1,683	1,808	2,102	2,332	2,454	2,546

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Foreign Trade of U.S.S.R. and National Yearbook of the U.S.S.R. (Moscow).

Table 16.--Sudan: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54	1960-64	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	1/	4	2	3	4	6
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	3	5	5	10	10	16
Bulgaria.....	0	3	4	1	1/	0
China, Mainland 2/.....	1/	49	53	64	41	69
Czechoslovakia.....	2	9	9	2	33	9
Ethiopia.....	1	6	3	0	0	2
France.....	22	28	24	33	27	15
Germany, East 3/.....	0	4	0	2	8	26
Germany, West.....	17	73	67	93	118	130
Hong Kong.....	2	1	3	4	4	7
Hungary.....	1	3	10	16	20	18
India.....	4/ 55	109	111	115	93	88
Italy.....	21	62	58	94	92	125
Japan.....	3	45	37	64	63	82
Netherlands.....	2	2	7	26	22	13
Poland.....	1	12	14	11	26	22
Romania.....	0	11	5	0	44	16
Spain.....	1/	3	1	10	3	11
Switzerland.....	2	3	16	11	5	14
Taiwan (Formosa).....	0	2	8	8	5	5
United Kingdom.....	209	96	63	59	75	60
United States.....	4	13	1/	11	28	3
U.S.S.R.....	0	44	58	20	57	80
Yugoslavia.....	0	13	10	1/	5	21
Other countries.....	4	10	2	25	11	10
Total.....	349	610	570	682	794	848

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 3/ Included with West Germany prior to 1952. 4/ Includes Pakistan.

Source: Sudan Department of Statistics; Foreign Trade and Internal Statistics; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 17.--Syria: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	5	1	17	12	1	2
Bulgaria.....	26	24	14	4	19	3
China, Mainland.....	116	203	155	90	55	64
Cuba.....	0	0	11	<u>1/</u>	17	12
Czechoslovakia.....	25	11	1	<u>12</u>	5	13
France.....	78	87	61	67	39	61
Germany, East.....	4	3	0	2	<u>1/</u>	0
Germany, West.....	23	38	47	41	<u>34</u>	9
Greece.....	1	7	4	<u>1/</u>	0	0
Hong Kong.....	9	2	22	<u>1/</u>	4	1
Hungary.....	10	27	15	<u>46</u>	10	18
India.....	10	8	<u>1/</u>	1	<u>1/</u>	0
Italy.....	30	31	18	31	<u>23</u>	12
Japan.....	7	7	68	37	134	0
Lebanon <u>2/</u>	23	28	4	4	0	<u>1/</u>
Netherlands.....	16	21	30	23	15	15
Poland.....	24	39	27	23	15	37
Portugal.....	22	7	<u>1/</u>	0	0	0
Romania.....	63	84	<u>60</u>	63	28	41
Spain.....	3	<u>1/</u>	14	4	5	50
Switzerland.....	4	8	5	9	2	1
Taiwan (Formosa).....	0	0	1	8	0	0
United Kingdom.....	9	12	3	2	1	<u>1/</u>
U.S.S.R.....	57	73	128	94	84	<u>180</u>
Yugoslavia.....	6	3	2	0	0	27
Other countries.....	2	2	5	4	0	3
Total.....	573	726	712	577	491	549

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Includes transshipments to other countries.

Source: Summary of Foreign Trade (Damascus); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 18.--Tanzania: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

(Bales of 480 pounds net)							
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1						
	Average	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
	1960-64						
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Australia.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	2	1	7	7	2	4	
Canada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ceylon.....	4	5	5	2	3	1	
China, Mainland.....	27	54	64	60	49	25	
France.....	1	2	<u>1/</u>	0	0	<u>1/</u>	
Germany, West.....	25	27	26	32	25	8	
Hong Kong.....	77	102	145	135	122	81	
Hungary.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
India.....	11	8	0	18	1	3	
Israel.....	1	1	0	<u>1/</u>	3	2	
Italy.....	1	2	<u>1/</u>	1	0	<u>1/</u>	
Japan.....	12	24	25	61	40	59	
Netherlands.....	7	7	9	9	11	7	
Poland.....	1	2	4	0	3	0	
Rhodesia.....	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	0	0	0	0	
Singapore.....	<u>1/</u>	1	2	3	5	2	
Taiwan (Formosa).....	<u>1/</u>	3	1	1	4	1	
Thailand.....	0	0	3	2	1	0	
United Kingdom.....	7	6	10	17	11	9	
Yugoslavia.....	2	0	7	0	0	0	
Other countries.....	7	<u>1/</u>	3	2	2	6	
Total.....	185	245	312	350	283	208	
<u>1/</u> Less than 500 bales.							

Source: Annual Trade and Revenue Report of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Nyasaland;
U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 19.--Turkey: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Average		Year beginning August 1			
	1950-54	1960-64	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	5	1	2	1	2	3
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	3	60	80	103	68	78
Bulgaria.....	<u>1/</u>	3	10	6	7	4
China, Mainland.....	<u>1/</u>	2	7	5	7	2
Czechoslovakia.....	24	8	16	13	14	13
Finland.....	7	4	1	0	0	0
France.....	53	24	57	60	53	40
Germany, East <u>2/</u>	<u>1/</u>	2	12	14	9	7
Germany, West.....	99	90	92	121	152	108
Greece.....	0	6	29	11	3	45
Hungary.....	15	7	28	22	19	25
Israel.....	7	9	6	4	5	6
Italy.....	48	117	112	131	92	112
Japan.....	14	<u>1/</u>	3	70	114	22
Lebanon.....	3	12	48	59	64	119
Netherlands.....	2	6	10	11	18	33
Poland.....	10	8	22	18	22	23
Portugal.....	0	39	48	35	29	43
Romania.....	1	2	6	10	25	19
Spain.....	2	3	43	40	18	16
Switzerland.....	2	22	64	117	132	86
Taiwan (Formosa).....	0	3	25	6	<u>1/</u>	9
United Kingdom.....	9	96	175	166	158	94
U.S.S.R.....	0	1	7	5	11	16
Yugoslavia.....	19	6	13	4	4	24
Other countries.....	8	4	4	17	14	6
Total.....	331	535	920	1,049	1,040	953

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Included with West Germany prior to 1952.

Source: Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Extérieur (Ankara); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 20.--Uganda: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1960-64					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Australia.....	1	3	10	14	19	20
Belgium.....	1	1	10	18	7	0
Canada.....	2	11	0	20	1/	19
Ceylon.....	3	5	6	3	1	1
China, Mainland.....	55	117	56	17	30	7
France.....	2	1	2	3	4	1
Germany, West.....	37	25	30	37	34	23
Hong Kong.....	26	31	26	41	16	55
Hungary.....	1/	1	3	0	0	0
India.....	80	76	31	53	37	29
Israel.....	4	9	13	20	11	6
Italy.....	10	4	22	26	3	2
Japan.....	12	15	25	43	36	28
Netherlands.....	7	7	9	34	30	18
Poland.....	1/	0	4	1	0	0
Rhodesia.....	1/	1	2	0	0	0
South Africa, Republic of..	1	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan (Formosa).....	3	11	2	1	2	1
Thailand.....	0	0	1	2	1/	0
United Kingdom.....	8	8	18	16	20	15
Yugoslavia.....	5	6	0	0	0	8
Other countries.....	7	6	7	6	4	9
Total.....	264	338	277	355	254	242
1/ Less than 500 bales.						

Source: Annual Trade and Revenue Report of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Nyasaland;
U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 21.--Cotton: Exports from the Free World to Communist countries, average 1960-64, annual 1965-68 1/

(1,000 bales - 480 pounds net)														
Export Country	Albania	Bulgaria	Communist China	Cuba	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam, North	Total	
Brazil	1960-64:	0	1	1	0	2	0	8	0	6	5	85	0	108
	1964-65:	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	51	0	58	
	1965-66:	0	29	0	0	34	6	29	0	1	0	70	0	169
	1966-67:	0	10	0	0	10	4	26	0	24	0	45	0	119
	1967-68:	0	62	0	0	0	43	16	0	0	9	3	0	133
	1968-69:	0	3	0	0	0	19	0	0	1	0	37	0	60
East Africa	1960-64:	0	0	83	0	0	0	2/	0	1	4	2/	0	88
	1964-65:	0	0	171	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2/	0	174
	1965-66:	0	0	120	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	1	0	132
	1966-67:	0	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	81
	1967-68:	0	0	79	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	83
	1968-69:	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	36
Egypt	1960-64:	2/	12	84	2	175	46	32	1	53	54	353	2/	812
	1964-65:	1	15	107	8	161	47	35	0	56	60	439	1	930
	1965-66:	1	19	84	0	170	34	34	8	50	71	487	2/	958
	1966-67:	0	23	93	0	117	39	29	4	47	48	347	0	747
	1967-68:	0	16	40	0	84	22	19	0	32	57	193	0	463
	1968-69:	0	24	30	0	61	11	10	0	27	41	245	0	449
Greece	1960-64:	0	13	0	0	12	1	18	0	23	2	27	0	96
	1964-65:	0	9	0	0	7	0	11	0	23	0	26	0	76
	1965-66:	0	17	0	0	14	1	27	0	22	6	17	0	104
	1966-67:	0	15	0	0	20	3	29	0	23	0	40	0	130
	1967-68:	0	18	0	0	12	0	22	0	16	13	23	0	104
	1968-69:	0	18	0	0	13	0	18	0	15	3	16	0	83
Iran 3/	1960-64:	0	0	1	0	24	0	23	0	28	1	42	0	119
	1964-65:	0	0	5	0	28	0	36	0	43	3	53	0	168
	1965-66:	0	2	8	0	40	0	30	0	39	31	27	0	177
	1966-67:	0	3	18	0	21	0	31	0	14	37	33	0	157
	1967-68:	0	5	10	0	35	0	22	0	34	33	55	0	194
	1968-69:	0	34	3	0	39	0	41	0	27	55	99	0	298
Pakistan	1960-64:	0	0	102	0	2/	0	0	0	2	0	7	0	111
	1964-65:	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	5	0	132
	1965-66:	0	1	101	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	3	0	136
	1966-67:	0	4	140	0	10	0	6	0	30	0	24	0	214
	1967-68:	0	1	88	0	6	0	4	12	32	12	21	0	176
	1968-69:	0	5	102	0	13	0	8	0	34	11	32	0	205
Sudan	1960-64:	0	3	49	0	9	4	3	0	12	11	44	3	138
	1964-65:	0	0	71	0	2/	2	3	0	23	7	20	0	126
	1965-66:	0	4	53	0	9	0	10	0	14	5	58	0	153
	1966-67:	4	1	64	0	2	2	16	0	11	0	20	2/	120
	1967-68:	0	2/	41	0	33	8	20	0	26	44	57	0	229
	1968-69:	0	0	69	0	9	26	18	2/	22	16	80	0	240
Syria	1960-64:	0	26	116	0	25	4	10	0	24	63	57	2/	325
	1964-65:	0	24	203	0	11	3	27	0	39	84	73	2/	464
	1965-66:	0	14	155	11	1	0	15	0	27	60	128	0	411
	1966-67:	0	4	90	2/	12	2	46	0	23	63	94	0	334
	1967-68:	0	19	55	17	5	2/	10	0	15	28	84	0	233
	1968-69:	0	3	64	12	13	0	18	0	37	41	180	0	368
Turkey	1960-64:	0	3	2	0	8	2	7	0	8	2	1	0	33
	1964-65:	0	7	10	0	9	5	11	0	20	5	0	0	67
	1965-66:	0	10	7	0	16	12	28	0	22	6	7	0	108
	1966-67:	0	6	5	0	13	14	22	0	18	10	5	0	93
	1967-68:	0	7	7	0	14	9	19	0	21	25	11	0	113
	1968-69:	0	4	2	0	13	7	25	0	23	19	16	0	109
United States	1960-64:	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	131	2	2/	0	141
	1964-65:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	4	0	0	73
	1965-66:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	2/	0	0	44
	1966-67:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	81
	1967-68:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	80
	1968-69:	0	0	0	0	2/	0	0	0	112	0	0	0	112
Others 4/	1960-64:	0	2/	27	4	23	2/	4	0	6	8	57	0	129
	1964-65:	0	0	93	1	19	0	10	0	15	0	68	0	206
	1965-66:	0	0	5	3	3	0	9	0	18	0	59	0	97
	1966-67:	0	2	0	0	2/	8	14	0	12	0	63	0	99
	1967-68:	0	2/	0	0	12	0	14	0	19	2	43	0	90
	1968-69:	0	6	0	0	4	4	10	0	0	2	2/	0	26
Total	1960-64:	2/	62	465	6	278	57	109	1	294	152	673	3	2,100
	1964-65:	1	55	778	9	235	57	135	0	305	163	735	1	2,474
	1965-66:	1	96	533	14	287	53	185	8	276	179	857	0	2,489
	1966-67:	4	68	487	0	205	72	219	4	284	158	674	0	2,175
	1967-68:	0	128	320	17	201	83	146	12	278	223	490	0	1,898
	1968-69:	0	97	303	12	165	67	148	0	298	188	708	0	1,986

1/ Years beginning August 1. Latest season partly estimated. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Years beginning July 23. 4/ Mostly Afghanistan, Burma, India, Iraq, and Mexico.

Source: Reports from exporting countries, U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 22.--Australia: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1965	1966	1967	1968
	1950-54	1960-64				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	11	5	4	3	2	0
Egypt.....	9	0	0	0	0	0
India.....	4	1/	1/	1/	1	1/
Mexico.....	1/	20	14	4	5	0
Pakistan.....	26	2	2	2	3	2
Peru.....	1	2	1	1/	0	1/
Uganda.....	1/	1	6	15	20	8
United States.....	30	64	35	15	21	0
Other countries.....	2	3	3	1	5	1
Total.....	83	97	65	40	57	11

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra); Oversea Trade and Customs and Excise Revenue; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 23.--Austria: Imports of cotton by country of origin 1/, averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1965	1966	1967	1968
	1950-54	1960-64				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Argentina.....	2/	1	1	0	2/	0
Brazil.....	5	7	8	9	6	18
Central America.....	2/	2	1	1	2/	2/
East Africa.....	2	1	1	9	11	10
Egypt.....	13	6	4	12	15	8
India.....	1	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Iran.....	0	2	7	2	1	4
Mexico.....	1	8	19	11	4	7
Pakistan.....	3	1	2/	2/	8	7
Peru.....	1	10	9	5	2	3
Sudan.....	2/	5	4	4	6	13
Syria.....	2	3	2	3	2	2/
Turkey.....	5	6	10	14	22	11
United States.....	44	52	30	19	15	9
U.S.S.R.....	1	14	14	10	5	4
Other countries.....	10	2	2	2	2	2
Total.....	88	120	112	101	99	96

1/ Mill arrivals. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Association of Austrian Textile Manufacturers; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 24.--Belgium: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average					
	1950-54	1960-64	1965	1966	1967	1968 ^{1/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Argentina.....	17	21	4	10	7	0
Brazil.....	12	52	56	45	34	64
Burma.....	2	2	2	3	2/	2/
Burundi.....	0	13	6	7	8	6
Chad ^{3/}	1	9	14	14	40	31
Congo, Republic of the.....	79	9	2/	2/	0	0
East Africa ^{4/}	1	1	3	5	2	0
Egypt.....	17	8	11	8	10	7
El Salvador.....	2	1	2	0	0	0
Guatemala.....	2	1	8	5	1	2/
India.....	9	1	1	1	1	0
Mexico.....	55	11	17	9	6	4
Nicaragua.....	7	2	1	0	2	0
Nigeria.....	0	11	18	19	20	8
Pakistan.....	13	7	8	3	23	23
Paraguay.....	7	2	2/	0	2/	0
Peru.....	27	18	14	11	12	9
Sudan.....	3	3	4	6	1	2/
Syria.....	6	6	13	4	2	2/
Turkey.....	4	61	83	62	54	52
United States.....	153	117	47	43	35	21
U.S.S.R.....	8	4	7	4	8	1
Other countries.....	11	25	24	25	32	49
Total.....	436	385	343	284	298	275

^{1/} August-June; estimate of August-July total is 300. ^{2/} Less than 500 bales. ^{3/} Ex-French Equatorial Africa prior to 1960. ^{4/} Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954.

Source: Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce avec les Pays Etrangers; Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce Extérieur de l'Union Economique Belge-Luxembourgeoise; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 25.--Bulgaria: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1960-64, annual 1963-67

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Calendar years					
	Average					
	1960-64	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
China, Mainland.....	1	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Egypt.....	16	12	11	16	18	25
Greece.....	5	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Sudan.....	1	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Syria.....	25	1/	26	19	10	18
Turkey.....	1	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
U.S.S.R.....	92	85	122	143	179	140
Other countries.....	29	49	48	42	41	50
Total.....	170	146	207	220	248	233

^{1/} If any, included in other countries.

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Bulgaria (Sofia).

Table 26.--Canada: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1965	1966	1967	1968
	1950-54	1960-64				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	4	1/	1/	1/	3	6
Colombia.....	0	3	4	3	1	0
Egypt.....	8	1/	0	0	0	0
Israel.....	0	0	0	0	16	0
Mexico.....	28	17	74	16	88	151
Peru.....	1	1/	1	1/	0	0
Uganda.....	0	2	2	20	1/	20
United States.....	311	361	276	312	157	115
U.S.S.R.....	0	1/	77	50	95	55
Other countries.....	8	2	1/	3	1	1/
Total.....	360	385	434	404	361	347
1/ Less than 500 bales.						

Source: Monthly Trade Statistics of Canada.

Table 27.--Republic of China (Taiwan): Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1964	1965	1966	1967
	1960-64	1/				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	6	20	10	11	7	72
Colombia.....	1	0	0	0	1	1
El Salvador.....	1	6	3	2	2	0
Guatemala.....	2/	7	15	6	6	26
India.....	1	2/	0	0	0	0
Mexico.....	4	15	45	20	30	37
Nicaragua.....	2	14	15	11	21	24
Pakistan.....	3	9	0	0	1	2/
Peru.....	1	2	4	1	1	0
Sudan.....	2	5	4	8	6	4
Tanzania.....	2/	4	1	1	0	0
Thailand.....	0	0	0	0	0	3
Turkey.....	0	0	0	1	2	8
Uganda.....	2	10	3	1	9	1
United States.....	198	192	203	295	384	283
Other countries.....	2	4	2	2/	1	5
Total.....	223	288	305	357	471	464
1/ Calendar years.						
2/ Less than 500 bales.						

Source: Industry of Free China (Taiwan).

Table 28.--Czechoslovakia: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
average 1960-64, annual 1963-67

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Calendar years					
	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
China, Mainland.....	10	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Egypt.....	125	133	106	101	165	106
Iran.....	23	9	23	28	28	28
Syria.....	25	23	9	5	1/	14
U.S.S.R.....	238	188	303	289	280	243
Other countries.....	65	129	46	36	46	80
Total.....	486	482	487	459	519	471

1/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Rocenka Statisticka (Czechoslovakia).

Table 29.--Denmark: Imports of cotton by country of origin
average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	0	0	1	1	0	0
Chad.....	1	5	0	0	0	0
Egypt.....	1/	1	0	0	0	0
Mexico.....	1	0	2	1	0	1
Nigeria.....	9	5	2	0	0	0
Peru.....	10	10	9	12	13	10
Turkey.....	2	9	0	0	1/	0
United States.....	17	12	10	14	20	9
Other countries.....	2	2	2	1/	0	0
Total	42	44	26	28	33	20

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Danish Statistical Department; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 30.--Finland: Imports of cotton by country of origin 1/, averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Average		Year beginning August 1			
	1950-54	1960-64	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	7	2/	0	0	0	2
Egypt.....	3	2	2/	1	1	3
Mexico.....	8	2/	2/	2/	0	4
Peru.....	0	1	1	1	0	0
United States.....	12	20	12	13	12	7
U.S.S.R.....	21	53	52	57	63	53
Other countries.....	10	0	1	2/	0	0
Total.....	61	76	66	72	76	69

1/ Mill arrivals. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Association of Finnish Cotton Mills; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 31.--France: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Average		Year beginning August 1			
	1950-54	1960-64	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Argentina.....	1/	14	5	16	6	2/
Brazil.....	1/ 79	93	62	101	82	187
Central America.....	0	34	45	7	4	15
Colombia.....	0	10	5	10	15	22
East Africa <u>3/</u>	4/	5	4	5	7	3
Egypt.....	178	61	50	60	47	44
French Zone of Africa.....	156	181	211	244	250	289
Greece.....	7	24	10	24	30	13
India.....	5/ 79	13	6	15	13	8
Iran.....	4/	33	67	32	30	16
Mexico.....	51	145	228	136	60	88
Nigeria.....	0	16	8	12	11	2
Pakistan.....	5/	18	22	19	48	33
Paraguay.....	6/	1	7	1	1	2/
Peru.....	6/ 30	40	39	27	26	32
Spain.....	0	11	7	12	14	2/
Sudan.....	15	29	30	39	37	23
Syria.....	4/	85	67	84	36	42
Turkey.....	4/ 165	32	111	119	86	116
United States.....	448	369	134	199	159	108
U.S.S.R.....	13	33	101	104	93	88
Other countries.....	12	16	10	4	30	15
Total.....	1,233	1,263	1,229	1,270	1,085	1,144

1/ Argentina included with Brazil. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 4/ British East Africa, Iran, and Syria included with Turkey. 5/ Pakistan included with India. 6/ Paraguay included with Peru.

Source: Ministry of Industry and Commerce; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 32.--Federal Republic of Germany; Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1965	1966	1967	1968
	1950-54	1960-64				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	9	3	17	10	3	1
Argentina.....	6	13	7	4	6	1/
Brazil.....	100	219	232	271	319	353
Bulgaria.....	0	0	0	1/	4	0
Burundi.....	0	1	2	1/	4	0
Cameroon.....	0	1/	1	0	4	1
Chad 2/.....	1/	3	4	2	10	11
China, Mainland.....	0	1/	0	0	11	3
Colombia.....	0	23	3	12	34	41
Congo, Republic of the....	37	16	0	0	0	1/
East Africa 3/.....	40	74	82	80	80	51
Egypt.....	4/ 113	62	68	63	49	57
El Salvador.....	7	3	1	0	0	0
Greece.....	1/	9	3	3	20	4
Guatemala.....	4	12	27	13	12	18
Honduras.....	0	6	17	4	1	2
India.....	9	3	1	2	1	1
Iran.....	28	22	64	18	36	5
Israel.....	0	1	1	5	10	7
Mexico.....	69	113	137	63	40	70
Morocco.....	1/	1	1	3	3	1/
Nicaragua.....	29	53	51	35	33	54
Nigeria.....	0	5	2	2	1	1/
Pakistan.....	43	4	1	2	35	9
Paraguay.....	3	7	4	1	2	1/
Peru.....	33	99	70	52	53	60
Spain.....	0	2	0	2	11	1
Sudan.....	4/	88	87	125	126	131
Syria.....	23	25	46	44	39	10
Turkey.....	112	101	104	142	190	137
United States.....	398	294	108	166	101	35
U.S.S.R.....	1	72	102	86	81	49
Other countries.....	10	18	7	7	12	16
Total.....	1,074	1,352	1,250	1,217	1,331	1,127

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ French Equatorial Africa prior to 1961. 3/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954.
 4/ Sudan included with Egypt.

Source: Der Aussenhandel der Bundesrepublik Deutschland; Der Auswartigo Handel Deutschland; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 33.--Hong Kong: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Argentina.....	6	0	0	11	1/	0
Brazil.....	80	78	95	109	29	84
Burma.....	11	2	2	15	6	0
East Africa.....	102	128	153	188	136	148
El Salvador.....	2	5	2	1	1	1/
Guatemala.....	8	7	10	8	7	17
India.....	14	9	4	1	1	1
Mexico.....	18	28	38	29	26	35
Nicaragua.....	3	8	25	8	11	15
Nigeria.....	8	4	1/	2	4	9
Pakistan.....	113	123	149	147	245	170
Thailand.....	1/	0	0	1	3	28
Sudan.....	1	1/	4	4	5	9
Syria.....	9	2	16	5	2	2
Turkey.....	1	0	0	2	3	7
United States.....	150	141	121	182	276	227
U.S.S.R.....	1/	1/	0	7	3	14
Other countries.....	11	14	22	8	2	11
Total.....	537	549	641	728	760	777
1/ Less than 500 bales.						

Source: Monthly Trade Statistics of Hong Kong.

Table 34.--Hungary: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Calendar years					
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	9	2	1/	30	19	12
China, Mainland.....	2	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Egypt.....	35	32	27	38	28	16
Greece.....	19	21	18	18	28	18
Iran.....	26	34	42	18	31	21
Sudan.....	1	6	2	17	1/	19
Syria.....	1/	1/	27	19	40	8
Turkey.....	4	6	10	22	23	26
Uganda.....	3	14	3	1	1/	1
U.S.S.R.....	174	178	182	178	186	203
Other countries.....	28	21	20	19	52	20
Total.....	301	314	331	360	407	344
1/ If any, included in other countries.						

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Hungary.

Table 35.--India: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
East Africa ^{1/}	95	93	9	79	54	54
Egypt.....	109	134	151	146	87	127
Morocco.....	0	0	0	9	2/	13
Pakistan.....	35	47	2/	16	8	0
Peru.....	8	25	1	10	1	19
Southern Yemen.....	7	7	0	4	2/	0
Sudan.....	114	83	103	104	86	110
Syria.....	8	6	2/	1	0	0
United States.....	329	272	190	248	406	48
Other countries.....	4	1	2/	4	2	6
Total.....	709	668	454	621	644	377

^{1/} Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. ^{2/} Less than 500 bales.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air, and Land) Trade and Navigation of India; Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 36.--Ireland: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	4	7	4	0	5	6
Guatemala.....	1/	1	2	5	0	0
Mexico.....	1	1/	0	0	1/	1
Nicaragua.....	2	1	0	0	1	2
Peru.....	4	5	4	4	1/	1
Turkey.....	1	1	1	0	3	3
United States.....	12	9	11	17	21	9
U.S.S.R.....	0	0	0	2	1	1
Other countries.....	3	2	5	3	4	7
Total.....	27	26	27	31	35	30

^{1/} Less than 500 bales.

Source: Monthly Trade Statistics of Ireland; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 37.--Israel: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Kenya.....	1	1	3	4	3	1	
Mexico.....	5	9	4	1/	1	1	
Peru.....	4	2	2	1	1	1	
Tanzania.....	1/	1/	1	1	1/	1	
Turkey.....	1	3	5	0	0	0	
Uganda.....	1/	1/	3	8	6	5	
United Kingdom.....	3	6	4	7	8	6	
United States.....	18	30	14	4	6	2	
Other countries.....	3	2	8	2	3	5	
Total.....	35	53	44	27	28	22	

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Monthly Statistical Bulletin of Israel.

Table 38.--Italy: Imports of cotton by country of origin 1/,
average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	5	1	0	0	0	0	
Brazil.....	12	6	0	15	18	77	
Central America.....	13	16	28	27	0	0	
East Africa 2/.....	5	3	0	16	4	0	
Egypt.....	80	69	95	107	78	72	
Greece.....	21	4	3/	0	0	0	
Guatemala.....	0	0	0	8	4	0	
Iran.....	15	8	18	7	5	1	
Mexico.....	107	89	278	223	133	222	
Nigeria.....	0	0	0	11	30	17	
Pakistan.....	5	3	4/	0	0	0	
Peru.....	18	13	27	24	17	20	
Sudan.....	61	33	57	75	73	91	
Syria.....	24	26	18	17	13	12	
Turkey.....	119	88	130	187	151	142	
United States.....	449	394	251	327	330	174	
U.S.S.R.....	19	14	43	58	57	26	
Other countries.....	28	26	68	83	81	132	
Total.....	981	793	1,013	1,185	994	986	

1/ Mill arrivals beginning August 1962. 2/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Statistica del Commercio con l'estero; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 39.--Japan: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1965	1966	1967	1968
	1950-54	1960-64				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Argentina.....	40	21	4	43	11	0
Australia.....	0	0	0	0	0	9
Brazil.....	122	127	102	125	78	212
Burma.....	34	17	7	1	0	0
Chad.....	0	0	4	7	16	9
China, Mainland 1/.....	0	0	0	8	19	7
Costa Rica.....	2/	2	7	4	5	11
East Africa 3/.....	19	29	46	109	89	83
Egypt.....	71	81	54	90	102	112
El Salvador.....	7	199	252	85	115	106
Guatemala.....	2/	112	149	126	145	151
Honduras.....	0	11	20	25	23	18
India.....	82	170	122	156	166	123
Iran.....	22	5	23	21	9	14
Mexico.....	370	802	799	678	563	735
Nicaragua.....	12	169	320	319	284	299
Nigeria.....	0	5	7	0	7	2
Pakistan.....	314	134	120	94	153	101
Paraguay.....	8	2/	3	0	1	2/
Peru.....	13	36	31	20	4	7
Southern Yemen.....	0	0	0	0	6	9
Sudan.....	4	44	36	64	71	86
Syria.....	3	7	57	35	114	29
Turkey.....	15	2/	4	78	151	25
United States.....	875	1,213	829	1,239	1,064	664
U.S.S.R.....	2/	15	80	222	293	316
Other countries.....	12	7	2	7	10	3
Total.....	2,023	3,206	3,078	3,556	3,499	3,131

1/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 2/ Less than 500 bales.
3/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954.

Source: All Japan Cotton Spinners Association; Monthly Return of the Foreign Trade of Japan.

Table 40.--Netherlands: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1965	1966	1967	1968
	1950-54	1960-64				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Afghanistan.....	1/	2/	4	11	2	2/
Argentina.....	9	3	3	6	2	1
Brazil.....	9	60	81	121	82	81
Cameroon.....	0	2	7	12	11	13
Chad.....	0	2/	2/	3	1	3
Colombia.....	1/	10	2	4	9	24
Congo, Republic of the....	29	7	2/	0	0	3
East Africa 3/.....	4	14	18	58	34	12
Egypt.....	18	3	2	3	6	7
El Salvador.....	1	2	9	3	2/	2/
Greece.....	2/	9	3	2	6	1
Guatemala.....	2/	3	2	7	3	4
India.....	8	1	2/	2/	2/	2/
Iran.....	2	6	40	10	14	2/
Mali.....	0	0	0	1	6	4
Mexico.....	57	20	16	4	4	9
Nicaragua.....	5	13	2	1	2	1
Nigeria.....	2/	26	18	18	23	9
Pakistan.....	4	3	7	4	19	11
Paraguay.....	2	1	1	2/	1	0
Peru.....	10	26	24	20	20	27
Spain.....	0	1	0	3	13	2/
Sudan.....	1	1	6	26	20	7
Syria.....	1/	15	30	24	17	8
Turkey.....	1	9	20	22	34	29
United States.....	125	114	38	29	28	18
U.S.S.R.....	3	1	7	5	3	2/
Other countries.....	10	15	15	12	12	14
Total.....	298	365	355	409	372	286

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954.

Source: Maandstatistiek Van De In-, Uit-En Doorvoer Per Goederensoort; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 41.--Norway: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1965	1966	1967	1968
	1950-54	1960-64				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	1/	1	1/	3	3	
Guatemala.....	0	2	3	3	1	
Mexico.....	1/	2	4	2	1	
Paraguay.....	1	1/	1/	0	1/	
United States.....	20	15	13	14	11	
Other countries.....	1	1	1	1/	1	
Total.....	22	21	21	22	17	2/ 16

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Not available by country.

Source: Norges Handel (Oslo); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 42.--Poland: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1953-57 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1965	1966	1967	1968
	1953-57	1960-64				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
China, Mainland.....	16	1	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.....	311	313	386	436	338	373
Other Communist.....	6	1	1	0	0	0
Total Communist.....	333	315	387	436	338	373
Brazil.....	12	12	1	0	23	0
Egypt.....	28	49	54	38	32	27
Greece.....	1/	23	22	21	28	14
Iran.....	1	29	34	18	37	33
Israel.....	1/	2	6	11	0	0
Mexico.....	2	1	7	0	19	0
Pakistan.....	1/	2	32	25	31	32
Spain.....	0	5	0	0	0	0
Sudan.....	2	11	19	9	23	19
Syria.....	1	24	27	18	14	37
Turkey.....	10	9	18	18	16	26
Uganda.....	1/	2/	7	1	2/	0
United States.....	32	130	45	81	61	136
Other non-Communist.....	19	5	7	8	2	1
Total non-Communist.....	107	302	279	248	286	325
Total all countries.....	440	617	666	684	624	698

1/ If any, included in other non-Communist countries. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Rocznik Statystyczny (Warsaw); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 43.--Portugal: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 1/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Angola.....	22	13	25	25	40	58
Brazil.....	1	1	2/	3	6	17
East Africa 3/.....	2/	2/	2/	2/	3	2/
Egypt.....	5	5	4	5	6	6
Greece.....	12	13	10	9	26	21
Guatemala.....	4	1	32	13	23	9
Mexico.....	14	6	11	4	0	6
Mozambique.....	163	166	125	159	177	187
Nicaragua.....	19	56	61	22	18	10
Nigeria.....	2/	0	2/	0	0	0
Peru.....	1	1	5	4	2	3
Spain.....	1	2/	0	0	0	0
Syria.....	23	8	0	0	0	0
Turkey.....	51	136	89	64	37	56
United States.....	23	24	8	1	9	8
U.S.S.R.....	2/	1	0	2/	0	0
Other countries.....	3	2	5	8	13	25
Total.....	342	433	375	317	360	406

1/ August-June; estimate of August-July total is 415. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatistica; Boletim Mensal (Lisbon); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 44.--Soviet Union: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Calendar years					
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Albania.....	1	1/	0	0	0	0
China, Mainland.....	61	1/	0	0	0	0
Total Communist.....	62	1/	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan.....	45	71	65	42	49	30
Brazil.....	73	42	56	68	37	16
Egypt.....	409	346	492	452	328	273
Greece.....	24	31	23	29	23	32
Iran.....	40	52	33	29	51	63
Mali.....	2	5	5	5	9	7
Mexico.....	14	1/	0	0	0	0
Pakistan.....	6	1/	5	9	24	21
Sudan.....	47	18	54	32	40	59
Syria.....	56	89	98	108	85	103
Other non-Communist.....	8	12	9	19	18	24
Total non-Communist.....	724	666	840	793	664	628
Total all countries.....	786	666	840	793	664	628

1/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Foreign Trade of U.S.S.R. and National Yearbook of the U.S.S.R. for 1960 (Moscow); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 45.--Spain: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 1/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	0	0	0	6	0	0
Brazil.....	23	29	44	4	16	60
Costa Rica.....	0	1	8	5	7	2/
Egypt.....	25	15	26	31	34	26
El Salvador.....	0	0	2	0	0	0
Greece.....	2	0	25	6	28	10
Guatemala.....	2	8	38	2	2	2/
Honduras.....	0	0	3	0	0	0
India.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran.....	2/	2/	3	0	0	0
Pakistan.....	3	14	3	1	24	33
Sudan.....	3	3	2	5	7	6
Syria.....	2	2/	4	15	5	52
Turkey.....	10	42	83	64	28	32
United States 3/.....	107	24	42	9	6	5
Other countries.....	3	1	2	2/	3	30
Total.....	180	137	285	148	160	254

1/ August-May; estimate of August-July total is 300. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes imports of Mexican cotton which may be estimated by reference to tables 2, 11, and 12 for exports of United States and Mexican cotton to Spain.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 46.--Sweden: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54	1960-64	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	1/	1	0	0	2/	2/
Brazil.....	14	6	1	2	0	3
Congo, Republic of the.....	6	2/	0	0	0	0
Egypt.....	8	2	1	1	2	3
Israel.....	0	2/	1	2	1	1
Mexico.....	17	1	2	0	2/	0
Paraguay.....	5	1	2/	0	0	0
Peru.....	4	2	2/	0	0	0
Syria.....	2/	2/	3	2/	0	0
Turkey.....	2/	1	4	3	4	2/
United States.....	60	87	67	76	77	54
Other countries.....	23	4	7	1	3	3
Total.....	137	105	86	85	87	64

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Kommersiella Meddelanden (Stockholm); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 47.--Switzerland: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	Average		1965	1966	1967	1968	
	1950-54	1960-64					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	0	2	2	2	1	0	
Brazil.....	4	8	9	12	12	19	
Colombia.....	0	1	0	2	6	12	
East Africa <u>1/</u>	1	2	4	6	3	5	
Egypt.....	50	15	17	30	25	23	
Greece.....	<u>2/</u>	1	1	2	10	9	
Guatemala.....	<u>2/</u>	2	5	4	4	13	
Mexico.....	21	28	35	28	13	25	
Morocco.....	<u>2/</u>	1	1	6	4	2	
Nicaragua.....	<u>2/</u>	2	1	2	1	<u>2/</u>	
Nigeria.....	0	4	2	2	1	1	
Pakistan.....	1	2	3	3	5	3	
Paraguay.....	1	1	1	1	1	<u>2/</u>	
Peru.....	23	43	36	43	26	22	
Sudan.....	3	4	2	5	9	16	
Syria.....	5	3	2	2	1	2	
Turkey.....	1	6	12	15	29	26	
United States.....	48	65	30	45	32	19	
U.S.S.R.....	1	<u>2/</u>	2	1	1	<u>2/</u>	
Other countries.....	8	7	4	6	2	7	
Total.....	167	197	169	217	186	204	

1/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Monatsstatistik des Aussenhandels der Schweiz, Statistique mensuelle du Commerce extérieur de la Suisse (Bern); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 48.--United Kingdom: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1965	1966	1967	1968
	1950-54	1960-64				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	1	1/	6	0	0	0
Argentina.....	53	23	8	12	7	0
Brazil.....	157	77	56	50	41	77
British West Indies.....	4	1	1	1	1/	0
Burma.....	2/	9	1	0	0	1/
Cameroon.....	0	5	9	7	5	2
Central African Republic..	0	1/	7	7	3	11
Chad.....	3/	12	15	3	5	2
Colombia.....	3/	26	28	27	76	121
Congo (Brazza).....	32	1	1/	1/	1	3
East Africa 4/.....	92	16	23	39	34	27
Egypt.....	166	29	25	25	31	19
El Salvador.....	9	1	2	1/	1	1
Greece.....	3	5	1/	1	8	8
Guatemala.....	1	10	11	7	5	6
India.....	2/ 106	4	5	4	3	4
Iran.....	9	81	89	37	45	26
Iraq.....	3	2	1/	1	1	1
Israel.....	0	2	4	9	19	5
Ivory Coast.....	0	1	1	1	15	10
Malawi.....	1	1	20	12	8	7
Mexico.....	69	27	25	15	8	21
Netherlands.....	3	4	9	7	8	4
Nicaragua.....	6	22	13	13	15	15
Nigeria.....	93	43	23	23	20	5
Pakistan.....	2/	29	34	22	71	61
Paraguay.....	5	2	4	1	1	1
Peru.....	96	60	54	40	25	30
South Africa, Republic of..	1/	5	8	2	3	6
Southern Yemen.....	5	16	19	14	7	0
Spain.....	0	7	6	4	9	1/
Sudan.....	199	104	37	49	83	60
Syria.....	40	6	8	3	1	1/
Togo.....	0	1/	5	4	5	4
Turkey.....	10	103	143	125	106	97
United States 5/.....	466	286	164	168	138	61
U.S.S.R.....	25	24	84	86	67	53
Other countries.....	12	18	17	13	27	31
Total.....	1,666	1,062	964	832	902	779

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. 5/ Includes Mexican cotton transshipped through United States ports.

Source: The Raw Cotton Commission; Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 49.--Uruguay: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	2	1/	1	5	3	7
Egypt.....	1	1/	1/	0	0	0
Greece.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico.....	4	11	9	9	5	2
Paraguay.....	7	15	17	8	19	15
Peru.....	7	8	8	4	5	3
United States.....	6	1/	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total.....	27	35	35	26	32	27

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: La Importacion del Uruguay; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 50.--Yugoslavia: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Fiscal years					
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	3	19	0	8	2	1/
Central African Republic.....	1/	1	5	0	1	0
Chad.....	3	5	29	20	4	20
East Africa.....	6	2	11	0	0	7
Egypt.....	56	60	54	60	47	43
Greece.....	45	53	55	57	45	51
India.....	1	0	0	0	1/	1/
Iran.....	6	2	9	0	1/	38
Israel.....	3	6	5	0	0	5
Mali.....	1	4	6	3	6	11
Mexico.....	4	2	5	0	1	0
Morocco.....	1	5	5	2	0	3
Niger.....	0	0	8	0	0	0
Nigeria.....	1	5	16	0	1	0
Pakistan.....	10	7	4	11	34	46
Sudan.....	10	19	19	2	4	23
Syria.....	6	4	3	4	0	27
Turkey.....	4	12	21	14	3	19
United States.....	112	157	150	196	64	40
U.S.S.R.....	2	0	2	57	120	139
Other countries.....	5	17	9	22	29	12
Total.....	279	380	416	456	361	484

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Statistics of the Foreign Trade of Yugoslavia; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 51.--United States: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1965	1966	1967	1968
	1950-54	1960-64				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	1/	1	0	0	0	1
Burma.....	1/	3	1	0	0	0
India.....	29	14	13	12	10	11
Mexico.....	15	24	2	3	38	18
Pakistan.....	8	6	4	4	5	6
Peru.....	13	22	43	24	24	9
Sudan.....	2	3	1/	2	36	4
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	83	61	54	60	28	17
U.S.S.R.....	1/	1/	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	2	1	1	1/	8	2
Total 2/.....	152	135	3/ 118	3/ 105	149	68

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes small quantities reexported. 3/ Excludes picker lap imports reported by the Bureau of the Census as raw cotton.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 52.--United States: Cotton import quotas, imports under quotas,
and other imports, crop years 1968-69 and 1969-70

(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
Type and staple length of cotton	Quotas and imports under quotas				
	Kind of quota	Amount of quota	Imports		1/
			1968-69	1969-70	
		1,000-bale	1,000	1,000	
		equivalent	bales	bales	
<u>Upland:</u>					
Under 1-1/8".....	Country	30.2	19.9		12.9
<u>Long staple:</u>					
1-1/8" or more, but less than 1-3/8".....	Global	9.5	1.2		.1
1-5/32" or more, but less than 1-3/8" (Tanguis).....	Global	3.1	.3		.1
1-3/8" or more, but less than 1-11/16".....	Global	82.5	29.4		4.0
1-11/16" and over.....	Global				
Total, 1-1/8" or more.....		95.1	30.9		4.2
Total, all quotas.....		125.3	50.8		17.1
	Imports not subject to quota				
Harsh or rough of less than 3/4".....			16.8		.9
Total imports.....			2/ 67.6	2/	18.0

1/ August-October. 2/ Excludes picker lap imports reported by the Bureau of the Census as raw cotton.

Compiled from official reports of the U.S. Customs and Census Bureaus.

Table 53.--Cotton: Imports into Free World countries from the U.S.S.R.,
annual 1963-68

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.....	13	15	14	10	5		4
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	1	4	7	4	8		0
Canada.....	0	1	77	50	95		55
Finland.....	59	56	52	57	63		53
France.....	26	42	101	104	93		88
Germany, West.....	77	80	102	86	81		99
Hong Kong.....	0	<u>1/</u>	0	7	3		14
Ireland.....	0	0	0	2	1		1
Italy.....	10	14	43	58	57	<u>2/</u>	19
Japan.....	15	20	80	222	293		316
Netherlands.....	0	2	7	5	3		<u>1/</u>
Portugal.....	0	1	0	<u>1/</u>	0		0
Sweden.....	0	0	0	0	0		0
Switzerland.....	0	<u>1/</u>	2	1	1		<u>1/</u>
United Kingdom.....	19	<u>40</u>	84	86	67		<u>53</u>
United States.....	0	0	0	0	0		0
Uruguay.....	0	0	0	0	0		0
Yugoslavia <u>3/</u>	0	0	2	57	120		139
Total Free World.....	220	275	571	749	890		841

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ August-June.

3/ July-June year.

Source: Reports from importing countries, U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

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